The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,251.—New Series. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRADY.—February 23rd, at the European General Hospital, Patrick Grady, stoker H. M.'s ship *Octavia*, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

ALDER—COULTMAN.—February 12th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. H. Blyth, M. A., William James Bracken Alder, Esq., second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Alder, to [illegible] Coultman, daughter of [illegible] Humphrey Woodward Coultman, H. M.'s 53rd Regiment.

ANTRAM—LANGDALE.—February 13th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev. T. O. Ma[illegible], Alfred Burnaby, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Antram, late Rector of Lydlinch, Dorset, to Emily Frances, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Langdale, Rector of East Hothly, Sussex.

CHRISTIE—BUTLER.—February 15th, at Saint Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. Charles Garbett, Lieutenant Henry P. Christie, Bombay Army, A. D. C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, to Hester Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen Butler, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Southampton.

MACNAMARA—MACNAMARA.—February 13th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Very Rev. A. Gorran, T. J. Macnamara, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Clara Maria, eldest daughter of the late T. Macnamara, Esq., of North Frederick Street, Dublin.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	25th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..........11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..........10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo.........		21	" Galle.........	14	
" Galle.........	7		" Colombo.........		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin.........	16	1*
" Masulipatam.........	16	1	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore.........	17	2
" Vizagapatam.........	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Mysore, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore .. "	Sunday.
Vingorla ... "	Sunday.	Calicut .. "	Sunday.
Goa .... "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore... "	Tuesday.	Compta .. "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar .. "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa ...... "	Wednesday.
Calicut .. "	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. "	Thursday.
Beypore .. "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Veraval - - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd	Dwarka - - "	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder "	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - "	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Veraval - "	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - "	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - "	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - "	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - "	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - "	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry - "	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry "	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - "	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - "	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - "	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February. For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class .. ..£45 }
Second Class .. ..£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 12 James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class..........37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class ....23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 2nd March next, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain Foster, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

MESSRS. FELL, GREGSON & Co. request that all LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS for them may be ADDRESSED to their OFFICES, No. 10 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

CUMBALLA RECLAMATION COMPANY.—WANTED, EARTH for filling at the above Company's Property on the Western Foreshore of Malabar Hill. Plans and conditions of Contract can be seen at the Offices of the undersigned.

Tenders to be sent sealed and headed, "Tender for the Cumballa Reclamation," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

LATHAM AND WALTON,
9 Hornby Row, 20th Feb., 1866. Civil Engineers.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c , at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Address, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Bare Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts......	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits.........	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military-Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.........	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf...	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1840.

BADHAM & Co ,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!!—Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Head Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. GEORGE DENT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY. *Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Offices:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C, or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following ALTERATION in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—

KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.

MOWRA, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.

This arrangement will come into force from this date.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Grab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—

On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mahalkurrie's Cutcherrie, Nagotana, on the 5th March, 17,000 TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the above districts, and all removed out of the Forests.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.

Camp Dapoolie, 19th February 1866.

AT the Church Missionary Society's "ROBERT MONEY" INSTITUTION, facing the Esplanade, a BAZAAR, under the patronage of Lady FRERE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th February 1866. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—A large quantity of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and FANCY ARTICLES, just received from England, to the value of more than Rupees 2,000, WILL BE SOLD in behalf of the NASIK ORPHANAGE and FEMALE SCHOOLS, in Bombay and other places.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

શાંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the several matters reported on by Mr. Ashley on his inspection of the Company's premises at Kurrachee.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, 26th FEBRUARY.

GRAND SOIREE SPIRITUAL, by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS!
THE DRUM FROM MALAKOFF,
or commonly called
THE DEVIL'S DRUM.
THE WONDERS OF THE STARRY HEAVENS.

☞ *The entertainment for this Evening will comprise a great deal of amusement for Children, and to enable as many as possible to attend, a reduction has been made in the Price of Tickets for the Dress Circle.*

PROGRAMME.

Part First.
MODERN WITCHCRAFT,
by means of Galvanism, Magnetism and Electricity, with surprising experiments never before seen or done.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Second.
THE DEVIL'S DRUM,
which beats, marches, &c., at the command of Professor VANEK.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Third.
THE WONDERS OF THE STARY HEAVENS,
shown by means of Mechanism in greatest perfection,
by
Mr. JOHN WESSELY.

These Representations afforded the visitors of the London Polytechnic endless amusement. They will comprise.—

1st.—Revolution of the Planets and the Moon around the Sun.
2nd.—Proofs of the rotundity of the Globe.
3rd.—The apparent rising and setting of the Sun, the Moon, and of the Stars.
4th.—Revolution of the Earth and Moon around the Sun.
5th.—Apparent track of the Sun through the Zodiac.
6th.—Representation of the causes of Ebb and Flood, through the attraction of the Moon.
7th.—Representation of the Comets of 1680, 1744, 1811, 1843 and 1858.

PLASTIC TABLEAUX,
according to celebrated Masters.

Christ blessing the Children; Hercules; Diana rising from the Bath; Irish Boy and Girl; Amazon; Hercules and the Centaur

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) ...	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	"	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	"	3
Stalls	"	4
Gallery	"	3
Pit	"	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. A. Dorabjee Pestonjee has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poonah Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

Capital, One Million Sterling.

Directors.

Major-General G. Balfour, C. B., R. A.	Major-Gen. Richard Hall.
Major-General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K. C. B., R. A.	Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Hobday.
	Edward Maltby, Esq.
	W. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.
Sir Claude W. C. de Crespigny, Bart.	Charles Piffard, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies, Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P.M.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47893, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had ben DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of twenty-five miles of Permanent Way and Station Materials from Sholapoor to Koolburga on the South Eastern Extension.

2. Form of Tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired, will be furnished upon application at the Agent's Office.

3. Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tender for the conveyance of Materials" must be lodged at this Office by noon of WEDNESDAY the 28th February 1866.

4. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without explanation.

G. I. P. Railway Offices, Fort, 19th February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 ditto.
" 12 " .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto ...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st of March next, a STEAM FERRY BOAT will ply once a day between Bombay (Boree Bunder) and the undermentioned Ports:—

Mandwa.
Rewus.
Caranja.
Dhurrumtur.
Oorun.
Oolwa.

The Native Ferry Boats at present plying between the above Ports will cease to do so from the 1st proximo.

E. P. DOWN, Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 17th February 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get-up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. *Gazette* Press, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced Native BOOK-KEEPER: must be practically acquainted with Book-keeping and the general routine of an European Merchant's Counting-house. Address "F. G. C." at the Printer's.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SERVANT, to attend on a Lady and Child going to England via the Cape. Address "H. L. T.," care PESTONJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash, No. 2, Dean Lane.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a MANAGER for the Company's Mills at Broach. Applications in writing, stating terms and qualifications, to be forwarded to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the LOWER APARTMENT of a HOUSE at Cowasjee Patell Street. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon.

Nothing doing. Market flat and extremely depressed. Prices barely maintained.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	10 p ct pm.
....	200	150	....	Asiatic New Issue	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	45 p ct dis.
10,450,000	1,000	1,000	8 p a	Bombay Bank	50 p ct pm.
750,000	250	250	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	37 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	27 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	44 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(incldg n S) 69 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	2½ discount.
750,000	25	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	11½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
400,000	100	25	......	London & Bombay Bk	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	15 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation Ld.	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	130 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	195 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	800 per share.
110,00	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,409 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,400 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	....	Western India Ship Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
			pr. S		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	No quotations
20,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
65,000	1,300	6,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
160,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consol Stock	Par.
		130	2¼	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2¼	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	
337,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co	
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
50,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co.	
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)	
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co.	
800,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co (Ld).	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 107¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 90
„ „ Sicca „ Loan	1832-33	„ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „	1835-36	„ 88
„ „ „ „ „	1842-43	
„ „ „ „ „	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	„ 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	„ 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		„ 109¼

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera New load)	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May)	„ 440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	„ 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	„ 375 to 380
Porebunder	„ 290 to 300
Veeraval	„ 290 to 320
Khandeish (New)	„ 420 to 425
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„ 445 to 450
Oomrawattee (March and April)	„ 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	„ 435 to 440
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 460 to 465

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 23.

Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Nusseerabad.

Blair, Major 2nd Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

Hassard, Major, on duty, from Khandeish.

Davis, Captain A., 2nd Belooch Regiment, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 23.

Rogers, Surgeon A. W., on account of office leave, to Ahmedabad.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to Poona.

Wilson, Captain A. R., 7th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Chitty, Major W. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
23 Esperance .... Nicolas .... Bushire, Feb. 9.
General Outram (s) .... Hewett .... Cochin, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
23 Countess Russell .... Thompson .... London.
William Carvill .... Seeds .... Liverpool.
Amity .... Stinson .... Rangoon.
Nœ .... Levegue .... Havre via Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *General Outram*.—Major and Mrs. Pierce; Captain Canie; Mr. Sowerley; Mr. Ross; Mr. Price; Mr. Dewjee Dongersey; and 90 deck.

The ship *Morning Star*, Tavernor, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—February 16th, ship *Inkerman*.

Departures.—February 16th, steamer *Burmah*, and barque *Alicia*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED a first class EUROPEAN JOINER. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON & Co., Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 1 Lane, Khetwady.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN for piece goods. Apply stating terms, and where employed last, to "W. R.," office of this paper.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1866, an Airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. A. Morrison, Manager of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
22nd February 1866.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY purposes to hold his FOURTH VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, on TUESDAY the 27th day of February, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. P. BICKERSTETH M A.,
Registrar of the Diocese.
Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans, of about 150 NATIVE CONVICTS expected from Kurrachee, about the end of this Month. Vessel finding Fittings and Provisions.

A Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding provisions only for the latter.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay 23rd February 1866.

VETERINARY & LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—The owner going up-country with his Corps.

"Denmark"	G. A. H., 14-2, 6 years old	Rs. 2,000
"Merlin"	G. A. C., 15 hands, 3 years, a Maiden.	„ 2,000
"Challenger"	CH. A. H., 14-2½, 6 years	„ 1,500
"Dunmow"	CH. E. F., 15-2, 4 years, by Ethelbert out of Flitch	„ 2,000
"Harkaway"	B. A. C., 14-1, 4 years	„ 1,200
"Abdallah"	G. AUST. H., 15 hands, 5 years, thorough bred, broken into saddle and harness	„ 1,500
"Happy Lad"	B. A. H. 14-2, 5 years, a Maiden.	„ 1,000
"Dasher"	CH. A. H., 14-2, 7 years, a good pig sticker, lately broken into harness.	„ 750
"Dutchman"	G. A. P., 13-2, 7 years	„ 3,000

W. LAMB, V. S. and Manager.
Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનચ આર વેલચ શીપીંગ કમ્પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्ब' बाडेड वेरहाउस कपनीं (लीमिटेड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th February 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

Leading Articles:—
- The New Indian Secretaries.
- The Conference on Indian Affairs at Manchester.
- The opening Speech of the Emperor of the French.
- The Operations in the Persian Gulf.

Local and General News:—
- English News to the 26th January.
- H. M.'s S. *Highflyer* and the Wahabees.
- Shamfight at Poona.
- Dr. Hathaway's retirement.
- The Bhootan Imbroglio.
- Murder in the Duncan Road.
- The Bombay Races, &c. &c. &c.
- Latest Telegraphic Information, European and Indian.

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with all
The Commercial, Shipping, & Military News of the Week.

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„ „ 2 0 per Month.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... „ 0 6

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A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs, (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. Loysel's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th*, 1857.

"The Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. Loysel, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. Loysel, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th*, 1856.

"Loysel's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th*, 1857.

"Loysel's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th*, 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs. 10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	„ 13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	„ 17
To hold four Pints, with measure	„ 23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	„ 31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs. 24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	„ 28
To hold three Pints	„ 35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs. 22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	„ 30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	„ 24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs. 35
To hold two Pints	„ 40
Do. Superior	„ 45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	„ 65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. Soundy and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating in an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—Feb.—March 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday	1st	4h. 43m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Friday	9th	8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday	17th	2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	23rd	5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	31st	9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	24	Moon passes 5° 20' S. of Uranus.	6 24	6 3	6 24	7 5	22nd Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 51s. p.
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 24	6 3	7 45	8 20	
Mon.	26	Day breaks at 5-46 A.M.	6 23	6 3	8 10	9 19	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 10-28 P.M.	6 22	6 4	9 42	10 4	
Wed.	28	Length of day 11-43.	6 21	6 4	10 25	10 41	
Thurs.	1	St. David's. Full Moon at 4-43 P.M.	6 21	6 4	11 4	11 19	
Fri.	2	Venus passes 16' N. of Mer.	6 20	6 5	11 57	11 54	

IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE PUBLISHED
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

List of Wood Engravings.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE regrets that she will not be able to receive Visitors at Parell, on MONDAY next the 26th instant.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 23rd Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the next Assembly will be held on TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at nine o'clock precisely, at Mr. Tracey's house, Cumballa Hill.

The two remaining Assemblies will be held on the two subsequent TUESDAYS, the 13th and 20th March, at the same hour. Notice will be hereafter given as to where the two last Assemblies will be held.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
Secretary.
24th February.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Feb. 14	Kurrachee	Feb. 17
Agra	Feb 17	Lahore	Feb. 14
Allahabad	Feb. 16	London	Jan 26
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Jan. 18
Alexandria	Feb. 4	Madras	Feb. 17
Bangalore	Feb. 17	Malta	Jan 18
Calcutta	Feb. 17	Meerut	Feb. 16
Cape	Dec. 16	Ootacamund	Feb. 15
Ceylon	Feb. 17	Oudh	Feb. 17
Cochin	Feb 3	Penang	Feb 10
Delhi	Feb 17	Punjaub	Feb. 14
France	Jan. 19	Suez	Feb. 6
Hongkong	Feb. 1	Singapore	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

The writer of a "communicated" article in a native contemporary the other day, mourns over the prospect of more frequent and speedy communication with Europe, on the ground that a greater gulf will thereby be occasioned between the natives and the English residents in this country. The latter, he argues, instead of giving their whole thoughts and devoting themselves to India, will be constantly flitting to England and coming back with their minds full of English ideas. In the old times, he plaintively observes, Anglo-Indians formed connections with native women and adopted in a great measure native ways. Increased facilities of communication with Europe put a stop to this, and now the Anglo-Indian enjoys the society of an English wife and keeps up English habits. If such a change was wrought by the opportunities of intercourse with Europe that previously existed, *a fortiori*, the increase of these opportunities will bring about a state of things still more widely different from the past. As we believe many natives take a similar line of reasoning on this subject, it is worth while to consider what will be the effect on the English in India of the opportunities of frequent intercourse with their own country that they hope, ere long, to avail themselves of.

In the first place, a state of society like that which existed among Anglo-Indians some fifty or sixty years ago, will be rendered more than ever impossible. The day will never recur again, when Englishmen will forget their nationality, and their religion, and the traditions of both, become *hibernis ipsis hiberniores*, more Indian than the natives. It is true, that at that time, they had a knowledge of native character now no longer to be found. They liked the natives then better than we do now, and were far more liked than we are, but great as those advantages are, they were far too dearly purchased. Our predecessors too often abdicated the position they held of right, and instead of raising the natives to the European level, they descended to meet them on their own ground. Had such a state of affairs lasted, it would have been impossible for us to perform the task which devolves on us in India. We know from history what the Spanish conquerors of South America became, and though the parallel cannot be pressed too closely, we were in some degree falling morally as they did. From this we were saved by more frequent and speedy communication with home. Anglo-Indians then remembered that they were still English, and English ideas and an English tone of feeling became prevalent. At such a change none ought to have rejoiced more than the natives, and none do rejoice, perhaps more, than those intelligent natives who are aware of the superiority of Europeans in many respects, and who desire to raise themselves to the same level. As England advances now morally, politically, and socially, so her sons out here will advance with her, instead of being cut off from intercourse, and therefore remaining stationary, or still worse, retrograding. In this advancement, the natives of this country are now invited to participate. We refuse to stop for them, or to go back so as to be in the same level with them, but we encourage and assist them in every way to proceed with us. If there were a "solution of continuity" between us and England, it would be difficult to effect much in this way; but the additional leverage and weight derived from our connection with home, render our task more feasible.

So far from constant communication with home making Anglo-Indians less favourably disposed towards the natives, we believe the exact contrary will be the case. People in England, as a rule, have a higher opinion of natives than those out here, and regard them with a sort of sentimental liking. Knowing them merely from book and from the few specimens that find their way to Europe, they are never brought into contact with those peculiarities which are so apt to excite the prejudices of those Europeans who are brought into personal intercourse with Orientals. Again, in India we are living amid memorials of the mutiny. Many of us were in the country during the mutiny years, and the changes we see all around cannot but remind us of that terrible time, inasmuch as they are its direct consequences. Since then, a radical change has taken place in Indian institutions, and also, too often, in the tone of Anglo-Indian feeling. Before the mutiny, there was a generally prevalent kindly feeling towards natives, but the events of 1857 did much to eradicate it. Now, instead of anything like warm liking, there is a cold desire to do justice and perform our duty; on the other hand, in England, the mutiny is all but forgotten, and those who remember it endeavour to find as many excuses for the natives as possible. Mixing with home society, therefore, so far from prejudicing a man against natives, would have the opposite effect.

We hope in the course of a few more years to see many natives avail themselves of the increased facilities of communication with Europe. We shall be glad to see it, because we believe it will be one of the surest ways of bridging over the gulf between Europeans and natives. The latter will be thereby enabled to understand us and our institutions, which under present circumstances, it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to do. They will be the leaven leavening the mass of their countrymen, and it is to them that we look to do away with the ignorant superstitious notions which are such an obstacle to progress. A native who has been in Europe, has got a common standing-ground where he and we can meet. He can act as the link between us and the others. He can explain their wants and ideas to us, and can explain to them the motives of so many of our actions that are at present utterly incomprehensible to the great bulk of the population. Mutual understanding will thus bring about a better state of feeling, and the "solidarity" of the Empire will be increased.

There is another point too, to be considered. India is governed from and in England now, though theorists declare it impossible, and statesmen deny it for party purposes. It is therefore, of the highest importance, that there should be an intelligent public opinion in England on Indian topics, and that those out here should be *en rapport* with that opinion. This can only be brought about by constant inter-communication. If Anglo-Indians were to go home more frequently than they do now, and natives were to go in greater numbers, they would while in England exercise much influence on all questions affecting India, and would on their return introduce into this country the ideas of the day. More harmony would then be traceable between the principles of action of the Home Government and those of the local governments.

Such being our opinions, we cannot but regret that the authorities still throw obstacles in the way to prevent their servants from enjoying more frequent intercourse with home. The furlough regulations though framed with reference to a state of affairs long gone by, seem to be considered like the laws of the Medes and Persians, as unalterable. Our rulers had shown themselves in many respects unable to understand their epoch, to use Louis Napoleon's sonorous phrase, and in no respect we believe have they shown themselves more behind-hand than in recognizing the importance to themselves and their servants, of allowing the latter more frequent opportunities of visiting their native country.

Captain Osborn, the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, proceeds to England on the 14th of March on private affairs, and will return to Bombay by the steamer of the 14th June.

The *Indian Daily News*:—It has been decided by the Secretary of State for India that, as the amount of pension to be granted to any Uncovenanted servant must necessarily depend on the report to be made of his merits and services *at the time of his retirement*, all memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by persons *still in the public service* are to be returned to the persons by whom they may be submitted, with an explanation of the reason for their non-transmission to the Home Government.

LATEST NEWS.

Subscription Telegrams.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 17th February, 5-10 p.m.

Parliament has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

The United States steamer *Marcius* has been wrecked. All on board perished.

LONDON, 19th February, 5 p.m.

Fair Dhollera 16d.

Bengal Cotton 12½d.

Sir Charles Wood has been raised to the Peerage, under the title of Viscount Halifax.

Sir Charles Wood has created a fourth High Court, for the Upper Provinces of India. Mr. Justice Morgan is to be Chief Justice, and Mr. Turner of the Western Circuit, second Judge.

Mr. Markby of the Norfolk Circuit, is to succeed Mr. Justice Morgan at Calcutta.

Sir Charles Wood also recommends, with the approval of the Governor General, the creation of a second and third class Order of the Star of India for the English and natives of India.

Nearly 200 Fenians have been apprehended. Four non-commissioned officers of H. M.'s 75th Regiment have been arrested at Limerick, and an enquiry instituted.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 23rd Feb.

Steamer *Delhi* from Suez signalled.

MADRAS, 22nd Feb.

Steamer *Burmah* from Calcutta and Northern ports in sight.

Steamer *Arabia* from Bombay and Southern ports in sight.

BIMLIPATAM, 22nd Feb.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.

An office in connection with the Government Telegraph was opened yesterday at Erinpoora.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

University of Bombay.—The Syndicate will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day at 4½ p. m.

The men charged with the murder of a European soldier in the Duncan Road, on the night of the 19th instant, will be brought before Mr Brown at the Mazagon Police Court to-day.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 22nd and 6 p. m. of the 23rd February: max. 5 hours 32 minutes; min. 0 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 21st, and the United Kingdom 21st February.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have contributed Rs. 1,700 to complete the school at Egutpoora erected under the management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and we understand that the Agent long since recommended the Board of Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to construct schools, capable of being used on Sundays for religious services, at Bhosawul as well as at Lanowlee.

The revenue returns of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the half year ending the 31st December 1865, show a receipt of Rs. 67,41,483 against Rs. 34,16,458 for the corresponding period of the previous year 1864. The revenue has thus nearly doubled itself during twelve months; the result is doubtless to a very great extent owing to the opening of the Thull Ghaut and the extension of the railway for a distance of 113 miles towards the north eastern districts.

Mr. Walker, the Acting Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, writing from Camp Baroda on the 20th instant, informs Government that two natives in the Surat district, named respectively Rama Walla and Sona Bhimbhae Lalla, were convicted and fined Rs. 100 each for offering adulterated cotton for sale, the cotton seized being confiscated. Another man named Rugunath Bhimbae was also convicted and fined Rs. 150 for offering adulterated cotton for compression, and in addition his cotton was likewise forfeited.

A Parsee Priest turned Horse Stealer.—Yesterday a Parsee Priest named Cursetjee Shapoorjee, was charged before Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing the well known race horse "Robin Hood," from the stables on the Race Course, on Wednesday morning last. From the evidence adduced, it appears that at the time in question, the prisoner entered the stables of Mr. Abdoola and deliberately led the horse out and managed to take the animal to a distance of about half a mile before it was missed. He was given into custody of the police by the owner. After taking evidence to the above facts, the Magistrate postponed the further hearing of the case until this day.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson delivered an interesting lecture in the Town Hall, yesterday evening, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, his subject being "The progress of Oriental research in its connection with religious enquiry." The lecturer began by impressing upon his hearers the general duty of mankind in regard to religion, and afterwards gave an able *exposé* of the latest results of investigation in reference to the sacred and philosophical writings of the Hindoos, showing that these writings were either atheistic or pantheistic, and afforded no resting place for the religious enquirer. He referred also to the religious literature of the Zoroastrians, and concluded by eloquently urging the infinite superiority of the Bible. At the close a vote of thanks was awarded to the Rev. Doctor, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. DuPort

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lohar Chawl, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Doorgabaie, woman. About 7 p. m. on Thursday last, an alarm was raised that some one had fallen into a well at the back of the house in which deceased lived with her husband. A person living in the house, dived in and brought the deceased to the surface, and she was taken out by means of ropes. The body was warm and the pulse was beating at the temples. Medical assistance was called in, but she died about 10 o'clock: there were no marks of violence on the body. The bucket which the deceased was in the habit of using was found at the bottom of the well, with the rope attached to it by the side of the deceased. The jury were of opinion, that "the deceased met her death accidentally."

On the 8th of last month, a man named John Macdonald, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to six months imprisonment with hard labour to the House of Correction, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel. In accordance with the warrant, the prisoner was made over to the custody of the superintendent of that prison and locked up securely the same night. On the following morning on the warder proceeding to the cell, he found that the bird had flown. On examination, the lock on the door of the cell was found to be uninjured and nothing more was heard of the escaped prisoner. It however, seems, that the man about the beginning of the present month, managed to ship on board a vessel in the harbour as a seaman, but having quarrelled with some of his new shipmates, they denounced him to the captain, whereupon he immediately jumped overboard. The captain ordered a boat to be lowered when the delinquent made for the Apollo Bunder and managed just to scramble on shore as the boat got up to him. He was there captured by the European Police Inspector and conveyed to the House of Correction, where he was at once recognised as the party who had escaped therefrom on the 9th January. The prisoner was placed before the sitting Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, when evidence of his identity and escape from prison was taken. The further investigation of the case was then postponed until to-day, as to the circumstances of his capture.

The Preservation of Wood.—A process for the preservation of wood, suggested by M. Hossard, a surgeon at Angers, is based upon the property of expansion by heat and condensation by cold, possessed by all porous bodies. The wood, when deprived of vegetable juices and resins, is well heated and then dipped into a cold solution of dye stuff. The solution is immediately absorbed by the pores of the wood, which contracts by the cold, and is thus rendered unattackble by insects or decay.—*Paris Paper.*

Mildewed Cotton Goods.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has reported on the matter of mildewed cotton goods, and is of opinion "that a large portion of the mildew arises more from an ignorant use of certain materials and processes in sizing, than from any culpable intention in their adoption." Undue dampness, induced either by the use of certain drugs or by the artificial introduction of water into the fibres, is set down as the main cause of the mischief. The imperfect drying of the warps, damp cellarage, the artificial application of steam or water during weaving, or, as is often the case, after the manufacture of the goods, are strongly condemned. The use of oil in large amount is declared to be "open to danger," and manufacturers are warned against the admixture of certain saline compounds with the size, either directly or by the employment of adulterated soaps, tallow, and grease. "It would appear," says the report, "that a return to undrugged size is of immediate necessity, and this is the most specific remedy for the evils that have gradually crept into the cloth trade." The Committee have no reason to believe that any alteration in the mode of packing has had any very considerable influence in producing the evil which has become so serious; nor can they assent to the view that the use of Surat cotton and the shipment of goods in iron vessels are among the causes to which mildew can be assigned.—*Manchester Guardian.*

CHOLERA IN POOREE.

The following letter from T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 23rd January last:—"I have the honor to bring to your notice that cholera is unusually prevalent in Pooree, due probably to scarcity of food. The District Superintendent of Police reports 113 and 50 deaths in the villages of Sorda and Nagpore, in Gope Division, besides numbers in other villages. The Magistrate suggests that every endeavour be made to induce people in all parts of the country to refrain from visiting Jugurnath temple this year, by making known the fact that a more than ordinary risk of famine and sickness will be incurred. With the present population it will be difficult for the poor to obtain food; this will be vastly enhanced by the presence of large bodies of pilgrims in the town of Pooree and along the lines of road, and I apprehend the most disastrous consequences, unless some measures be taken to dissuade people from undertaking pilgrimage to Pooree this season. I would recommend the wide circulation of information and a warning on the subject in the newspapers, and along the railway and main lines of road." A copy of the above was forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and for the issue of such orders as may be necessary. On the receipt of which the local Government ordered that a copy of this communication should be placed on the Editor's table, and that fifty copies of the translations in the vernacular should be furnished to each Collector and Magistrate and to the Agents of the two Railway Companies, with a request that no pains may be spared to have the contents made known as widely as possible.

ALARMING CONFLAGRATION IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday morning soon after 9 o'clock, the inhabitants of the native town in the vicinity of the Musjid Bunder, were thrown into great consternation by the breaking out of a fire in that locality. Immediately on the alarm being raised, the circumstance was reported to the Police Inspector in charge of the Mandavee section, Mr. Moffatt, who at once proceeded to the spot, when it was discovered that the lower part of a large four storied house in Deraitan Street was in flames. Mr. Edginton shortly afterwards arrived, and [illegible] measures were at once taken for the suppression of the fire, but owing to the scarcity of water the destructive element continued to spread, and in a short time communicated with the adjoining house when both ranges of buildings were quickly in flames. It now became evident that it was impossible to save the two devoted houses, and the attention of the officers was at once directed to confine the fire to them. As soon as anything like an increased supply of water could be procured, it was poured on to the adjoining buildings in a copious stream, and at the same time a large quantity of water was thrown on to the burning pile.

The fire was not out at dusk, though it was considered to be then within control, and no fears were entertained of its spreading any further.

The conflagration was supposed to have commenced in a godown where a quantity of fireworks were stored. The scene of the disaster is in the centre of a most densely populated neighbourhood, and most of the houses in the locality consist of four storeys, the lower portions of which are used as godowns while the upper rooms are inhabited by Banian families. Had it occurred in the night it is more than probable that we should have had to report a much more extensive destruction of property, and what would have been far worse—loss of life.

RUNNING DOWN A PATTAMAR.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

This enquiry was resumed at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Company.

Mr. Cleveland, Crown Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Hore, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the owners of the *Karanjah*.

Mr. Joseph Ethelhert Winkler examined.—He was formerly commander of the ship *Prince of Wales*. On the 24th January last, he was on board of a ship called the *Combermere*, lying at anchor in the harbour. The *Karanjah* steaming across the ship to get out of the harbour, going at a moderate speed. He saw a pattamar going out of the harbour, with the clew of her sail hoisted up to the mast. The steamer was crossing between two ships. Witness first saw the pattamar on the *Combermere's* starboard quarter. She was going down the harbour with the wind free from the North and West. When he first saw the pattamar she was within thirty or forty yards of the steamer. He heard some one shout starboard on the forecastle of the steamer, but he did not know whether it was intended for the steamer or pattamar. The pattamar's course was not altered, nor the steamer's. In the position the steamer was, witness did not think it would have been safe for her to have altered her course. The steamer's engines were stopped, but from the way she had on, she struck the pattamar with her port sponson. The pattamar was going down with a strong ebb tide, and with a fresh breeze. She had good steerage way. After the collision, the steamer's engines were started again, which the witness thought was necessary, owing to the position of the shipping and from the tide that was running. Witness did not think it would have been advisable to let go the steamer's anchor, because the ships were so close to her. After the collision the pattamar sank to the water's edge with the starboard side up. He did not know if any steps were taken by the steamer to assist the crew of the pattamar, but it was unnecessary for them to do so, because prompt assistance was rendered from ships near. Witness went himself in the ship's boat from the *Combermere*. He would have pursued the same course as the steamer did if she had been in his charge. It would have been decidedly safer to have steamed up the harbour and then gone outside the shipping, but in his experience the difficulty of doing so was great, owing to the number of sand boats constantly crossing the harbour. At the time of the collision, witness thought the tide was on the steamer's port beam.

By Mr. Hore.—Witness believed the *Karanjah* was built for plying across the harbour. The pattamar might have altered her course with safety and avoided the collision, and he thought she should have done so.

Mr. David Jolly, the acting Assistant Master Attendant, stated that if he were taking out a steamer with an ebb tide from her anchorage abreast of the Apollo Bunder, he would select the clearest passage between the shipping and edge away from ship to ship, crossing under the stern of one vessel and cross the bows of the other, keeping the tide a little on the steamer's port bow till he found a clear space for turning the steamer. From the position the *Karanjah* started from, witness should not have thought it prudent to have gone direct across the tide among the crowded part of the shipping, when he could have taken a safer passage by keeping the steamer's head more to the tide and edging away from ship to ship. In the upper part of the harbour abreast of Cross Island, there was greater space for turning. There would have been room for the steamer to have gone between the middle ground and the *Combermere*. It would have been better if the *Karanjah* had gone higher up the harbour to find a clearer space before throwing across the tide in order to turn.

By Mr. Hore.—If the *Karanjah* had done so she would have been more under command, having her head more to the tide. Witness would not have taken out the *Karanjah* under the circumstances in the way her commander did.

The tindal of the pattamar which was run down by the *Karanjah*, and a native water police constable who witnessed the accident were examined, but their evidence added nothing to the information of the other witnesses. This concluded the case and the Court adjourned until Monday next, the 26th instant, at half-past 1 o'clock, when they will record their decision.

APPLICATION TO WIND UP THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Advocate General (Mr. White) appeared before the Acting Chief Justice at the High Court yesterday, to show cause why an order should not be made to wind up the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited). A *rule nisi* was made by the Court for this purpose on the 5th of February, on the presentation of a petition of three shareholders of the Company, named Bhidass Tapidass, Cowasjee Pestonjee Cama, and Cawashaw Pestonshaw, praying for an order for the winding up of the Company. This petition stated that the Company in question was formed on the 28th of December 1864; that its capital consisted of sixty lakhs; that on or about January 1865, a first call was made upon the shares, payable to the Bombay Finance Corporation; that the amount thus raised was Rs. 1,83,000; that the said Bombay Finance Corporation was at present being voluntarily wound up; that a suit had been brought against it by the Directors of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company for the recovery of the sum already mentioned, which was realised by the first call, and which made up the sole assets of the Company; and that the Company had not up till this time commenced business.

Mr. Marriott supported the petition.

It appeared that forty-three shareholders, out of ninety-six, the total number, had instructed Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale to oppose the application; and one of the number, Bhowanee Ramcrustna, stated in an affidavit that they were agreeable that the Company should be wound up voluntarily. The total number of shares subscribed for was stated in that affidavit to be 183, and the number held by those who opposed the application 68, while of the remainder 40 were held by the Bombay Finance Corporation, and 5 by its manager, who had absconded. It was also asserted that nothing required to be done with a view to liquidation but to recover the sum due by the Bombay Finance Corporation.

Mr. White, in the course of his remarks, said there was no doubt that the petition had been instigated by the Bombay Finance Corporation.

Mr. Marriott, in replying, said he would not contend that it was necessary for the Court to direct that the Company should be wound up, but that it should make such an order as it might see to be for the interest of the shareholders. He remarked upon the fact that the Directors had not yet commenced business—which he said showed how much they cared for the interests of the Company.

His Lordship supposed, from the small amount subscribed, that they had not had the means of commencing business.

Mr. Marriott afterwards observed that the whole of the paid-up capital of the Company had been given into the hands of a Corporation which was at the present time in insolvent circumstances. It was not until the latter part of 1865, that the Directors instituted a suit against that Corporation to recover the money; and when the suit did come on so little care was taken for the interests of the Company that they actually allowed it to be put down at the bottom of the January list of causes. Under these circumstances it was for the Court to consider whether it should not itself take care of the arrangements of the Company.

His Lordship—The real question seems to be whether there is sufficient reason to put into operation the expensive machinery of winding up by order of the Court.

Mr. Marriott understood that the machinery of the Court was less expensive than voluntarily winding up, and instanced the case of the International Financial Association, in which an order for winding up, made by the Chief Justice, was afterwards rescinded, on the suggestion that it would be better to wind up voluntarily; and three liquidators were appointed on a remuneration of Rs. 25,000 each, but nothing had yet been done. The percentage allowed by the Court in the case of the Bombay Oil and Press Company was only three per cent; the Chief Justice would not allow any higher remuneration. The learned counsel submitted that in the present case the winding up of the Company by order of the Court would be the cheaper, more efficient, and more expeditious way.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Marriott said he was informed that in the case of the Eastern Financial Association (which came before Mr. Justice Couch) the liquidators were allowed two and half per cent on the receipts and the same on the distributions—*i. e.* five per cent altogether. But in the case of the Oil and Press Company five per cent was asked for and the Chief Justice would not allow it.

His Lordship thought the petition might be allowed to stand over for a time to test the *bona fides* of the intention of the shareholders to wind up voluntarily; and if they did take that course there was so little to be done that liquidators might be got to do the work at a nominal remuneration.

With the consent of the parties, the Court ordered that the petition should stand over for two months.

SEA WAGES.—THE "KHANDEISH."

Captain Frederick Macpherson, the Master of the ship *Khandeish*, appeared before Mr. Partridge to answer the claims of six seamen for wages. Mr. Young appeared for the complainants. Mr. Smith for the defendant.

There was a deduction sought for in the wages account of 3l. 12s, for proportion of cost of boat, besides advertising expenses. This was charged against each of five seamen. The case of the sixth complainant involved another question. The voyage was from Glasgow to Bombay, and lasted 12 months and 11 days. It was imputed to five of the complainants that a boat had been lost at Bombay by their neglect. The cost of it was 18l., and they were called upon to pay 3l. 12s. each, besides the advertising expenses.

Mr. Smith said the boat was taken away from the ship by the complainants, on the 8th of May, without the leave license of the defendant, for the purpose of taking the boatswains on shore. The boat was moored to the vessel improperly, and lost during the night. It was advertised, but had not been recovered. The captain was confined to his berth, and was ill from the effects of a sun stroke, at the time this happened. The chief mate and the third mate were in bed.

Mr. Young said, the loss of the boat was caused by the neglect of the captain in not ordering an anchor watch to be kept. After the boat was lost there was an anchor watch kept, and the boat that was not lost was hoisted up to the davits every night by the crew.

The five complainants charged with the loss of the boat were called, and, proved that it was made fast in the usual manner on their return to the ship. At 2 o'clock in the morning the dingy and the gig were knocking together and two men got over the ship's side and cleared the boats. On the same morning the dingy was gone. It was alleged that another boat was stolen the same night from a ship called the *Sir Bartle Frere*, also moored in Bombay Harbour, and that she belonged to the same company.

Mr. Smith said he should call the captain who would prove the boatswain taken on shore by the five men had been discharged from the ship three days previously. The boatswain came on board in the morning with a bottle of eau de cologne for the captain and remained on board until the evening. It was an act of very great audacity and very great impropriety to take the boat on shore at all without asking leave.

Mr. Partridge: But that was not the cause of the boat being lost. All the witnesses say they returned with the boat and moored it in a proper manner.

The defendant said that no boat was lost from the *Sir Bartle Frere* on the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of May, for that vessel did not come into Bombay until two months after the boat was lost from the *Khandeish*. It was the custom in bad weather to set an anchor watch, but the bad weather did not set in until three weeks after the boat was lost. The boatswain was paid off on the 5th of May, and he came on board on the 8th of May, he could not tell now. The boat was generally made fast by a rope rove through the ring, and the painter brought on board and made fast to the after part of the fore rigging. The complainants had no right to leave the ship with any one. There were 300 ships at Bombay at the same time as the *Khandeish*, and not one of them lost a boat.

In cross-examination the defendant said that he knew the boatswain brought him some eau de cologne on the morning of the 8th, and was paid for it by the steward. He heard the men leave the ship with the boat at 6 or half-past 6 in the evening.

Mr. William Johns, the manager of the company, owners of the *Khandeish*, said, the *Sir Bartle Frere* left Port Glasgow on the 2nd or 3rd of May.

Mr. William Malcolm, the chief mate of the *Khandeish*, confirmed generally the statement of the defendant. He did not make out that the boats were improperly made fast by the seamen.

Mr. Partridge said he had been asked by Mr. Smith to act upon conjectures, but conjectures would not do. If he was to act on probabilities, they were all in favour of the complainants. On the 8th of May the ship was lying at Bombay, and the boatswain came on board and was recognised. The men believed him to be still in authority, and the captain, who was suffering under a painful illness, knew the boatswain was on board, and Pugh, the third mate, thought it was quite right the boatswain should go on shore. It did not appear the boat was improperly made fast, and that the men were on the alert was evident. The two boats were knocking against each other in the middle of the night, and two of the complainants left their bunks and cleared the boats. Setting the anchor watch after the boat was stolen or lost, was something like the conduct of the man who locked the stable door after the steed was gone. The defendant had not made out that the boat was lost by any neglect of the complainants. He ordered all the wages claimed to be paid. Orders were made for Moffatt to be paid 19l. 16s. 5d., Bell 22l. 14s. 2d., Bennett 23l. 14s 10d. Daffy 23l. 2s. 2d. and Halliday 17l. 16s. 0d. and one guinea costs in each case.

Thomas Pugh claimed a balance of 19l. He shipped on board the *Khandeish* as able seaman. Directly after the vessel sailed he was called into the cabin by the defendant, who asked him to act as third mate and keep an account of the stores. He consented, and after some conversation the defendant agreed to pay him 10s. per month extra over and above his pay as able seaman. The payment of the extra wages was objected to by the defendant, who said he promised to reward the complainant with an addition to his wages, but he did not name any sum. It appeared that the second mate died five weeks after the ship left Glasgow, and the complainant kept the second officer's watch for three weeks or a month. The boatswain was discharged at Bombay, and another one was not engaged. The complainant took an account of the expenditure of cordage, which was the boatswain's duty, on the homeward voyage. At Bombay, when the able seamen received an advance of 27½ rupees, the complainant obtained an advance of 32 rupees. The defendant wanted the complainant to receive his pay at the rate of 2l. 15s. per month, according to the contract, and promised to pay him something extra privately. The complainant said, "You promised me third mate's pay." The defendant admitted this, and said, "I can't settle with you now."

Mr. Smith contended that the complainant had no legal right to extra pay, and that the death of the second mate and the discharge of the boatswain were emergencies of the voyage. The keeping of the stores was no improvement of the man's rating, and what every man was bound to do if desired by his captain. He sited two cases from "Symon's Merchant Seamen's Law," where it had been held by Lord Kenyon and Lord Ellenborough that a seaman could not recover additional reward for his services, and that even a promise made by the master, when a ship was in distress, to pay an extra sum to a mariner as an inducement to extraordinary exertion on his part, was wholly void. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden was quoted, in the same work, to have held, where an able seaman signed articles as such at 35s. a month, acted as cuddy servant, and claimed additional wages for his service in that capacity, "that the ship's articles are conclusive. If a man signs the articles as a seaman, he can recover no more wages than are there agreed for, however he may be employed on board the ship."

Mr. Young said the defendant treated the complainant as an officer to the last moment, for he had charged him in the account rendered 1s. 6d. for engagement and 1s. 6d. upon discharge. Seamen were only called upon to pay 1s. for engagement and 1 for discharge.

The defendant said, a young man in court made out the accounts. The complainant was not fit for an officer.

Mr. Partridge said, the cases cited by Mr. Smith were entirely different from this. A ship in distress was a case of emergency, when every man on board was bound to exert himself without additional pay or reward of any kind. The same legal maxim applied to a case of desertion. If there was a desertion among the crew, and extra duty was imposed on the remainder, they had no right to extra pay. In this case the defendant had entered into a fresh contract with the complainant to pay him extra wages as third mate, and that contract need not be in writing. He could not doubt, upon the whole of the evidence, that Captain Macpherson had contracted to pay the complainant 10s. per month extra for acting as third mate—in other words, instead of 2l. 15s. as able seaman, he was to have 3l. 5s. per month as third mate. He ordered the wages claimed (19l.) to be paid, with one guinea costs.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—23rd Feb.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. Samuel Giles the younger, appeared yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police, and laid the following information against one Marootee Succaram, charging him as above.

The informant stated.—I am an exchange broker and reside at Breach Candy, and my office is in Nesbit Lane, Fort. I had in my employ a peon named Marootee Succaram, who was in the habit of presenting and collecting bills for me. Having reason to suspect that the amounts of certain bills had been received by him on my account and not accounted for by him, my assistant, Mr. P. H. Curran, and myself yesterday and this morning called upon several merchants and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to ascertain whether certain bills due to me by the said parties had been paid. I have ascertained that the amounts specified in the paper writings, now produced and numbered respectively 279 and 290, have been recovered by the said Marootee peon, namely, Rs. 114-4-7 from Messrs. Knoop and Company, on the 25th January last, and Rs. 267-13-4 from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on the 14th February, instant. I have also ascertained that two other sums have been received by the said Marootee on my account from Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Robinson and Company; and have reason to believe that other amounts have also been received by the said peon on my account and not accounted for by him. I therefore charge the said Marootee Succaram with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship on the foregoing circumstances granted the application.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—The following information was laid by Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, against one of his servants named Mowjee Nanjee, charging him with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Munguldass stated—I am a banker and live at Girgaum. My office is in the Fort. Yesterday at 3 p. m., I ordered my cash-keeper by name Mowjee Nowjee to deliver over charge of the cash to Mowjee Raghowjee my clerk, as I wanted him to take charge of other duties. He however, did not do so, and this day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that he had left my place. I then went to my office and made enquiries. My Mehtha informed me he had found the key of the cash-box, which the said Mowjee Nanjee kept in his charge. I caused the cash-box and the treasure chest which he said Mowjee had in his charge, to be opened and examined in my presence, and found there was a difficiency in cash to the extent of Rs. 4,590 or thereabouts. I therefore charge the said Mowjee with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search warrant may also be granted for the recovery of the money. From information I have received, I believe that Mowjee has absconded either to Surat or Ahmedabad, or to his native place Mangrol, and pray that the warrants may be directed to those places.

His Worship granted the application.

An Old Offender.—Callia Khundoo was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with stealing a bundle of silk, worth fifty rupees, the property of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Adam Tait, Assistant P. and O. Company, stated that the bundle of silk belonged to the Company, and it formed part of the cargo of the steam ship *Jeddo* on her last voyage from China.

A peon in the employ of the Company proved that the prisoner was apprehended by a policeman with the bundle in his hand.

Police Havildar No. 8, stated to His Worship that the prisoner bore a bad character, and had been in jail four times.

His Worship sent the offender to the House of Correction for six months with hard labour.

Assaulting the Police.—Samuel Reid, seaman of the *Inconstant*, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Bapoo Shaik Abdoolla, Water Police Constable, at the Custom House bunder, while in the execution of his duty.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the evidence before the Court was so satisfactory, that His Worship fined him ten rupees.

A Drowsy Shopkeeper.—Iswur Khooman and Rama-Heeralall, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing three pieces of long cloth, belonging to one Ruttonsee Curumsey.

It appears that the complainant is a dealer in piece goods, and keeps a shop at Mandvie Bunder. On Thursday last at 4 p. m., he was in his shop but somewhat drowsy, the prisoners were at the time lying in the shop, suddenly the prosecutor heard a shopkeeper call out "thief, thief." He saw the two prisoners running away, one of them had two pieces in his hand, and the other one. When pursued by his neighbour and a police sepoy, they dropped the pieces on the road.

Madhowjee Daya, the shopkeeper, and the policeman proved that they saw the prisoners taking away the pieces; the latter arrested them.

His Worship convicted the offenders, and sentenced each to six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—23rd Feb.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Passoo Versey vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Khunderow Morojee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendants.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 855, being the value of sundry goods delivered to the Company by the plaintiff's agents for conveyance by rail to Bombay and to be made over to the plaintiff, but which had been lost through the negligence and carelessness of the defendant's servants. On the 17th October 1865, one bedding and eight bags of turmeric were delivered by the plaintiff's agent at the Barsee station, for conveyance to Bombay; but the bedding and three of the bags were lost. On the 6th November 1865, six casks containing 108 maunds of linseed oil were delivered by the plaintiff's agent at the Sholapore station, but were lost and were not delivered to the plaintiff at Bombay.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the defendants, denied the breach of the alleged contract and disputed the damages claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff and another witness were examined and cross-examined at considerable length; and the price of a maund of oil was shown to be Rs. 6-2, being less than the rate claimed. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 777.

Lalljee Ruttonsey vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Khunderow for the plaintiff; and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 563, being the value of four casks containing 71 maunds of linseed oil at Rs. 6-13 per maund, which were delivered to the Company at the Sholapore station on the 6th November 1865, for conveyance by rail to Bombay and to be made over there to the plaintiff, but which had been lost through the neglience and carelessness of the Company and its servants.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the defendants, denied the alleged contract and disputed the damages, drawing the Court's attention to the fact that, in the last case the value of a maund of linseed oil was proved to be Rs. 6-2 only.

The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 462-14.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARMY GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Pride has had a fall, and Sir C. Wood will trouble Indian officers no more. Let me then urge upon the latter the necessity of *now* sending in petitions and subscriptions without loss of time.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and that we shall get all we want is the opinion of HOPE,
February. Late Desperation.

HORSE TRAINING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your journal to draw the attention of the proper authorities and to have the evil complained of, suppressed. Every morning when I pass by the Fort Police Court, I find vicious horses being broken into the harness round the Elphinstone Fountain, which practice, some day or other, will be the result of a serious accident. I am sure the Elphinstone Fountain was not erected for the purpose of training horses. There are various better places to train horses than the place referred to. I hope this letter will have the evil remedied by the authorities on reading at once, otherwise the practice will cost somebody his life.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

NEEMUCH, 19th February.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived in this station on Wednesday last. He was accompanied by Colonel Stock, Colonel Dillon, and Lieut. Col. Pollard, R.E. As usual, there was a break down on the road, and the party consequently arrived a day later than was expected. Although he only arrived in camp between 12 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon, Sir Robert went to work at once. At 3 p. m., he held a *levee* which was attended by all the officers in camp; at 5 p. m., he inspected the two companies of H. M.'s 33rd, after which, he carefully inspected the infantry barracks, going into every outhouse, and satisfying himself by personal inspection that things were in a right train. After the superficial inspections one is so accustomed to see now a days, it is quite refreshing to find that we have, at last obtained in Bombay a chief, whose sole aim seems to be the comfort of the men and their families, who is not too proud to ask questions or invite opinions, and whose polite and kind manner places every one at their ease. Sir Robert was very anxious to find out some particulars about the 45th, and the cause of the cholera attack they suffered so severely from; strange to say, no one could give him any information, no one knew in what particular barrack the men suffered most, whether their water supply was changed, or what precautions were adopted. Strange that no records should exist in some office or other, to guide the powers that be in future emergencies. On Thursday morning, the Artillery paraded for inspection, and got a fine "bucketing about" for a couple of hours, every officer had to drill the Battery in turn, afterwards came a close inspection of the barracks, hospital, horse lines, &c. I learn, that the Chief expressed himself as greatly pleased with the appearance of the Battery, the clean, smart appearance of the men, and so on, but that he was not so much taken with the infant school—there were only about six present, and of these, only two could read; school examinations, however, seldom turn out satisfactorily before bigwigs. Your Mhow correspondent was quite right in his description of the closeness with which Sir Robert Napier looks into everything. The commanding officers up here have had to keep their wits about them, as a question regarding the supply of tobacco to the men, is just as likely to crop up as the most intricate query on dress or interior economy. Every one expects that Neemuch will derive much benefit from this visit, and I expect every one is pretty near the mark.

Friday was to have been devoted to inspecting the Cavalry and H. M.'s 8th N. I., while a brigade parade was to have closed the proceedings on Saturday morning. As luck would have it, the Chief was taken ill with fever on Thursday after the Artillery parade, and was confined to his room, if not to his bed, Friday, Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday. On the latter day, however, he got much better, and Monday (this) morning saw him again on parade inspecting the 2nd Cavalry. Your correspondent was present as a matter of course. The Cavalry after marching, trotting, cantering, and ranking past, were put through a variety of manœuvres by each officer in turn, after which, the sword exercise was performed. Result, satisfactory. The men looked clean, soldier-like and serviceable. This evening the same regiment parade for equitation, and to-morrow the 8th N. I. parade for inspection. Sir Robert will leave on Thursday or Friday for Nusseerabad, when Neemuch will relapse into its accustomed quiet and rest.

I have seen in the papers lately, paragraphs regarding the possession of arms by natives. Some papers have openly asserted that the natives do possess very superior weapons to the common matchlock, whilst others laugh at the idea. I

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fully coincide with the former. During the past week, a man was caught in the lines of the native cavalry, offering to procure arms of any description and in any quantity. The man was taken before the colonel commanding, and, by his order, passed on to the Cantonment Magistrate. Mark the result. Major Dixon laughed at the idea of the man having done anything wrong and released him. Soon after this, I was informed that a large sale of arms was carried on in the bazaar. I went to a house which was pointed out to me, I saw there double barrel guns, and rifles, single barrel carbines, &c., varying in price, and many of the first quality. The owner informed me that there was a great demand for these weapons amongst the natives, and that many other shopkeepers kept a supply in hand. That this trade was certain to bring in large returns, I can well believe it. The question is, however, how far are we justified in allowing these weapons to find their way wholesale into the country. The authorities haggle about furnishing their native troops with a superior weapon lest they should be used against us in any future disturbance, yet these arms can easily be obtained openly, and hoarded up for future use. Surely this was never intended. I have yet to learn that any of the independent gentlemen about here are as quiet as lambs, or that they are unlikely to give us trouble. Saloomba is quite strong enough to give us no little work to batter down its walls, and how much more capable of defence it would become if its walls were manned with natives, armed with first-rate rifles, needs no explanation from me. No doubt arms can be smuggled into the country in spite of every precaution to prevent it, but the supply thus obtained would be far more limited in number than that now passed into the country openly and without restraint.

SPORTING.

Monday next, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, is the day fixed for settling.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Hon. Sec. W. I. T. Club.

Byculla, 23rd February 1866.

BENGAL.

Our readers will remember that it was stated, some time ago, that a Punjabee Mussulman had started for Central Asia with the view of ascertaining the real state of affairs in the regions beyond the Hindoo Koosh. A letter has been received from the Moonshee, dated 13th December 1865, in which he states that he had despatched two letters previously, neither of which, however, has come to hand. He reached Fyzabad in Badukhshan in safety on 24th November last, and was on the eve of starting for Kokund, whence he hoped to send another letter *via* Charkal. He had kept his health in spite of the inevitable hardships, which wait upon all travellers who seek to cross from the plains of India to the banks of the Oxus.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 16.

We hear that the Viceroy will leave the Presidency earlier this year for Simla than in previous years. His Excellency, as a preparatory measure, has directed Mr. Howell, the Under Secretary in the Home Department, who was on privilege leave, not to return to the Presidency, but to join that portion of the Home Office, which is now at Simla, in the beginning of the current month. Mr. W. E. Ward, now officiating as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will continue to discharge the duties of that office till its departure from Calcutta to Simla.—*Id., Feb.* 17.

On the night of the 15th, at the time that the bore came into the river, the ship *Muscat Merchant*, at anchor off Coolie Bazaar, was driven on the Western shore, and did not get off until four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she was towed off by a tug steamer. After floating, the steamer, it appears, towed the vessel against the bows of another ship, supposed to be the *Dunbar Castle*, also at anchor in the river. The *Muscat Merchant* has, however, been safely berthed. She was to have left this morning, having been ready to leave a fortnight ago.—*Englishman, Feb.* 17.

We have been given to understand that a Committee consisting of Mr. R. P. Harrison, Mr. E. P. Harrison, Colonel, D. G. Robinson, and Baboo Shamachurn Biswas was held on Wednesday last, the 14th instant, at the Electric Telegraph office, to take into ultimate consideration the long contested question as to whether the adjustment of Postal as well as of Telegraph accounts, and the audit of bills appertaining to both the Departments are to be made final in the offices of the Compiler of Postal and Telegraph accounts. We learn that they have come to the conclusion that the above named officers will follow the same course in the disposal of their business as has hitherto been observed since the establishment of the central offices of Postal and Telegraph accounts. We need not comment on the decision made by the Committee; but all that we have to say is, that the arrangement will necessarily involve a double labour, the dispensing with which is now one of the primary objects in the revision of all public offices. It would have been a preferable and more convenient course, had the offices of the two Compilers under notice been made final under the supervision of the Director General of the Postal and Telegraph Department.—*Indian Daily News, Feb.* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Two caravans, one coming from, the other going to, Peshawur, have been plundered by the Affghans. The loss of merchandise is estimated at three lacs.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 14.

There is no doubt that considerable attention is paid by our native subjects to the rumours of Russian progress. Although there is probably no truth in the following absurd report, and although, if there were, it could do no good to Russia, it is asserted that latterly two Russian spies have been staying at Lahore, one of whom has just returned to Kashmere, and the other has left, it is said, for Benares.—*Id.*

MAJOR GOAD vs. THE STEWARDS, LAHORE RACES.

Rs.* 3,000 *Damages for Decision passed barring his Horses from running.

JUDGMENT.

This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages from the Stewards of the Lahore Races, January 1866, on account of their having pronounced a decision which barred his horses from running,—that decision not being given till 22 days after he had paid his subscription, and after his entries and nominations had been received. The plaintiff appears to consider that the decision was in itself erroneous; but his principal objection is that it was communicated after so long an interval, instead of having been made *at once*, so as to prevent his having the expense and trouble of coming with his stud and establishment to Lahore, and having the disappointment of not being able to compete, after it appeared that his title to do so was complete. It is necessary to remark that a portion of the claim, as stated on the plaint, will not lie at all, since the Court cannot take cognizance of loss in connection with bets or wagers, and it is more than questionable whether damages can be claimed for the loss of a claim (however good a one) of winning prizes. The decided cases and precedents quoted in Stephens' Commentaries III. VII.—457, and in Norton's "Topics of Jurisprudence," p. 131, are certainly by analogy against the claim. It is necessary, however, to pursue the subject further at this stage of the enquiry.

The first issue for trial is whether the stewards are liable to a civil action, in consequence of their decisions? In the first place, it is to be observed that horse racing is a strictly legal amusement, as far as it is concerned with the simple act of running horses to gain any plate or prize: almost the last restrictions in it have been removed by 3 and 4 Victoria Cap. (*Stephens Vol.* 4 pp. 335 and 341). Hence no objection can be taken to the action on the score of illegality of the subject matter of the action. But it has been argued that the stewards having decided, the jurisdiction of the Court is ousted. The defendants in the present instance have adduced the case of "*Friendly Society*," and argued that as their decisions when made according to their by-laws, is not liable to question by other authority, so is the decision of stewards deciding by the rules of laws of racing. The Court observes, however, that there is no analogy between the two cases. In the case of "*Friendly Societies*," the law recognizes the existence of such bodies, and also recognizes their power to make rules for their own management; having made this recognition, the law (except under certain circumstances) declines to allow external interference In the case of horse racing, on the contrary, the law makes no recognition of any body of persons, or society, nor does it recognize, as such laws, or rules of racing: it merely legalizes *the act* of running horses for a prize. It is not, however, to be concluded from this that the rules of racing are not binding on persons who enter horses for a race. The whole transaction of a Race Meeting are of the nature of a contract. The subscribers and stewards, &c., forming one party, the owners or runners of horses who enter the competition form the other party: the terms and conditions of the contract are the known general rules of the Turf, as well as any special conditions, published in the local prospectus. Hence, persons entering horses for any particular races imply their consent to abide by those known conditions, and so far those are binding on them. Now it is perfectly true that one of these conditions is, that the decision of the stewards shall be final (Exhibit 1, Rule 14th). At the same time it is important to observe that *notwithstanding the implied consent* to the conditions generally, the law will not allow its jurisdiction to be ousted: so that where there is a contract implied (or even where it is written) specifying that the parties will not appeal to a Court but will make final the decision of some other person, and the law will ignore that contract, or at least that part of it altogether; and will allow an action notwithstanding. This is distinctly and clearly laid down in *Broom's Legal Maxims*, page 709 (Ed. of 1864). And to put the proposition in a general form, it may be stated that no published warning in any prospectus or notice that the decision of any parties is final, or that they have no responsibility, (whether the warning be agreed to by others or not,) can oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Court; unless, indeed, the Law itself specially provides for the finality of such decision. No existing statute or law has authorized the rules of racing *as such*, nor is there any law to place the decision of stewards beyond the reach of the Civil Courts; hence (on the first issue) the Court finds that it has jurisdiction to hear this case on its merits; and that if the decision is contrary to the proved rules and conditions of the races and caused loss to the plaintiff, the Court may entertain a claim for damages. The Court has, therefore, to deal with the 2nd issue, viz: whether the stewards in this case by their decision, and especially by the time of the delivery of their decision, transgressed or neglected any known condition by which they were bound? The evidences of what the rules and conditions of the races are existed in the published prospectus, (Exhibit I and A,) and in the books acknowledged as authorities on the subject of racing. From these sources all necessary information can be obtained. I now proceed to the facts of the case: It appears that plaintiff paid his fees and made his nominations to the Secretary, Captain Seaton, on or about the 1st January 1866. He arrived at Lahore with his stud from Ferozepore on the 18th. The horses that required to be aged and measured were submitted for the purpose at noon on the 22nd. On the same night at an Ordinary, held for the transaction of business, plaintiff was informed that his horses could not be allowed to run, on account of plaintiff's not being domiciled in the Lahore Division (or a resident of certain other stations not in dispute). This being a requisite for all competitors, plaintiff it appears was offered the option of competing, notwithstanding this objection, provided the owners of other running horses would consent. This offer plaintiff declined.

It is asserted by plaintiff, though not prominently set forth in the Declaration as a ground of damages, that the decision was wrong in fact: that damages are claimed on the ground that the decision is not given till nearly 22 days after plaintiff's money and nominations had been accepted, and even published in the *Lahore Chronicle* (Exhibit 2) of January 3rd. Plaintiff claims that the objection should have been raised at once, and then he would not have had all the trouble and vexation of coming over from Ferozepore to no purpose, and not had the disappointment of seeing a good chance of prizes taken from him at the very moment when he expected successes. I will, therefore, only pause to remark on the question of residence that the decision of the stewards is perfectly correct in fact. Although considerable uncertainty exists in the law as to what constitutes domicile and residence; yet in this case as plaintiff is a Municipal Commissioner of Simla, and has his estates and establishments there, the mere fact of his having been at Ferozepore since December 1865 would not make him a resident. There is a case exactly analogous to this quoted at page 11 of the Small Cause Court Manual (Reprint of 1865). It is, however, unnecessary to dwell further on these points. I may remark that in future occasions it will save much disputation and doubt if the prospectus were to set forth definitely some term of residence for competitors. This term could be fixed by vote without any reference to the law of the question. To proceed with the question of the time at which the stewards delivered their decision. It is important to observe that the Ordinary at which the decision was given was the *first* occasion on which the stewards met for business, and it was also the *first* occasion on which plaintiff's nominations were officially announced to them as a body. Plaintiff does not controvert these facts, but argues that the stewards might have and ought to have ascertained the facts before; since his nominations were made long before to the secretary who is the organ of communication, and from whom, as well as from the published lists, the stewards could have found out the facts. Plaintiff also argues that the decision was perfectly unexpected; hence his name was entered in the very lists (Exhibit 3) that were printed for distribution on the Course. Also he argues, as he entered his horses in his own name, there could be no difficulty on the score of the practice of competitors taking a "nom de guerre." The stewards on the other hand argue that they could only justly act on official information conveyed to them as a body: that they were not bound to explore for information previously, and that they had not necessarily any knowledge of Major Goad's nominations. Colonel Nuthall files a letter (Exhibit B.) which shows that as far as he was concerned, he was not informed till the 10th of January of any nomination being made at all, and then only of the total number of nominations without any particulars.

The stewards urge that under these circumstances the first and only place at which they could have made their decision was the Ordinary in question; that they had no wish to deprive plaintiff of the satisfaction of competing; and that they did all in their power to mend matters by the offer they made; and that plaintiff himself refused, and thus is himself the cause of his disappointment. After a careful consideration of the arguments on both sides, and of those equitable considerations which bear on the question, the Court finds in this, the 2nd issue, that the decision of the stewards, as to the date and time of its delivery, was entirely correct and justifiable, and that they did not,—by acting as they did,—transgress any known condition or rule by which they were bound. Whether the secretary or stewards *might*, as a matter of kindness and considerateness, acting extra officially, have communicated the probability of objection to the plaintiff is a matter obviously beyond the region of law. All the Court has to consider is the *legality* of the conduct, and the absence of all misfeasance on the part of the stewards. That the stewards' course of conduct was correct, will be evident from the following considerations.—First, that the stewards have authority of decision only as a *body* and not as individuals; consequently even if each of them separately acquired information of the fact of plaintiff's nominations and the objection to them, they could not make use of that knowledge officially. Until the facts were submitted to them as *a body* they could pronounce no decision; and it is certain that the moment the facts were so submitted, they made known their opinion thereon. But more than this: it would be extremely dangerous in many cases, and lay the stewards open to much censure, if they were to act on information acquired individually or otherwise extra officially. Although in this *particular* case such action might have benefited plaintiff, it is obvious that multitudes of cases might arise wherein such action would be injurious to parties, or would at any rate expose the stewards to difficulties and discussion. It is nothing more, in short, than the common rule of conduct for persons who have an official character and responsibility different from their individual occupation, that they should abstain from acting officially on information not officially obtained. It must also be observed that plaintiff himself omitted to take any precaution to secure himself. At the head of all other conditions in the prospectus comes the one that the races are open only to residents of certain places. Now although plaintiff believed himself to be a resident of the Division, yet he must have been, or ought to have been aware, that his right as a resident could be questioned; hence he himself ought to have taken steps to ascertain whether he *could* compete; had he done this by addressing the secretary, that gentleman would, I apprehend, at once have referred the matter to the stewards, who would have forthwith pronounced on the question. The omission of any such enquiry on plaintiff's part would naturally tend still further to prevent any doubt arising in the mind of the secretary on receiving the nominations. On these grounds the Court considers that the stewards could not have pronounced on the plaintiff's case before they did; namely, at their first official meeting for business; and that they were not bound (if they acquired it extra officially) to use information on the point before the meeting. It should be added although the point is not of much importance, that no argument can be derived from the race list (Exhibit 3); that paper was *not published* and is not signed or authenticated in any way. It is also stated to be incorrect. Exhibit 2, the published list of the nominations, is also a mere list of names with the numbers of nominations, and would not afford the stewards any information as to the eligibility of the nominations. The third issue has been drawn up for the sake of completeness, but evidence is not offered in it; and the point is really immaterial even if the plaintiff's money was not returned till 5 days after the Ordinary; it would only give him a claim for interest for that period. The parties have therefore very properly waived enquiry on the point. It is obvious that after the determination of the Court's jurisdiction in the case at all, the great point to be decided between the parties is the second issue. This point having been given in favour of the defendant, the case is dismissed with all costs.

It should be mentioned that a petition of amendment of plaint was presented, to add if necessary the names of two other stewards, who were, however, not present and did not take part in the decision; these gentlemen were Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B., and Captain Hunter. It has not been necessary under the circumstances to summon them. Stewards, though acting as a body and not as individuals, are not "corporate," hence absent members not taking part in proceedings are not responsible.

BADEN POWELL,
Asst.-Commr. of Civil Court.

Lahore, Feb. 6th, 1866.

—*Supplement to the Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 14.

THE "SHAFTESBURY" AFFAIR.

(*From the Englishman, Feb.* 17.)

Under instructions from Government, an investigation in reference to the late murders on board the *Shaftesbury* was held yesterday at the Police Court. Mr. W. P. Davis, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, was the President of the Enquiry, and was assisted by Captain Scance, Assistant Master Attendant.

The following witnesses were examined:—

Thomas Duncan.—I am chief officer of the British ship *Shaftesbury*. Captain Ness died at sea on the 24th of November last, whilst we were at sea; I then assumed command of the vessel. On the 14th January, at about 9 P. M., while I was on watch on the poop, I heard a noise forward; I then heard some one running aft,—it was then dark,—and some one ran past me. This was when I had gone on the main deck, after hearing the noise forward. I then heard the boy at the wheel sing out "Murder!" and run towards me. I stopped him; it was the boy Philip Payne. I saw a man at this moment on the rail, who I suppose to have been the man Gracia. I did not see him jump overboard. All hands then came aft, and the boatswain sung out that Tony (the name by which Gracia was known on board) had stabbed all hands. I then burnt bluelights and searched all over the vessel for Gracia, but I could not find him anywhere. It was reported to me that Gracia had stabbed two men, George Parker and James Herbert, and that Alexander Beverage had received a slight scratch on the neck. I sent the second officer forward to look after the wounded men, but did not go myself. About half an hour after this it was reported to me that John Parker was dead. I went forward myself, at about eleven o'clock the next morning to see the other wounded men. I had a strict watch kept all night, and at day break the next morning another strict search was made all over the ship; but Gracia was nowhere to be found. On the following morning, the body of Parker was committed to the deep. James Herbert died on the 18th, at about 7. P. M. He was always very sickly. I cannot say that he died from the wound he received; he was sick nearly the whole of the voyage. Herbert was wounded in the pit of the stomach; the wound was about an inch long; I cannot say how deep it was. He had only received one wound; from its appearance, I concluded it had been inflicted with a knife. I never heard an angry word from the mouth of Gracia. I am not aware that he had any previous quarrel with either Herbert or Parker; I believe not. Gracia had been sick for about three weeks previous to the above occurrence. He came aft to me on the day in question in the forenoon, and asked me for a dose of quinine. I gave him a dose; he came aft again at about six o'clock and asked for an emetic, and I gave him one. This was about six o'clock in the evening. He came aft the third time at about 7-30 P. M., and asked for another dose, but this I refused to give him. He made signs to me that the first dose had operated. Gracia spoke English very imperfectly. Gracia then went forward, and this was the last I saw of him to a certainty. His conduct was that of a quiet man. I have no reason to believe that he was at all insane. He steered the vessel well enough that same evening. He had not been drinking that evening; I cannot account in any measure for his conduct; I have not the slightest idea why he committed the deed. I never to my recollection, remarked anything curious about him during the whole of the voyage. Although he was a foreigner, I never heard of any quarrel between him and any of the crew, at least it was never brought to my notice. On the night in question some of the crew were drunk. None of the crew were punished during the whole voyage. No complaint was made, to my knowledge, about the provisions or water by the crew. Out of the crew that I left England with, six, besides myself, still belong to the ship. We sailed from Liverpool; our complement consisted of twenty-seven all told. The captain and two men died at sea. The steward died here in hospital. The cook died in hospital also. Another man died in hospital on last Saturday. The carpenter died in hospital; Gracia jumped overboard, and eleven men have been discharged here. There are two men in hospital still on the ship's articles. We had no particular sickness on board—that is, nothing serious. The captain never quarreled with the crew; he was not a quarrelsome man. The ship's crew were in perfect discipline; the eleven men were discharged at their own request. The second mate went and lived forward after the captain died I don't know why he did so. I did not notice his having done so in the official log as I did not wish to harm the man. I never asked him his reasons for doing so. He continued to do his duty as second officer, but lived forward with the men. I never asked him to come aft. I sometimes had a steward and at others had not. On one occasion the teapot was kept forward. I sometimes got my meals all right and at others I did not. My breakfast was once stolen from the galley, and ham was stolen from the frying-pan. It would have been useless for me to kick up a row; I had no one to back me. None of the men ever refused to obey orders; I never cooked my own breakfast. when none was brought to me I went without it; when the captain was alive, he, the second officer and I sat at table. The captain was a middling temperate sort of a man. The first time I did not get my breakfast, nothing was said by me to any one about it. After the second officer went to live forward, there was no friendly intercourse between us. I have still charge of the *Shaftesbury*. I hold a master's certificate. I hear that some one has been nominated to take charge of the vessel. I have not heard this officially.

John McMullin.—I am late second officer of the *Shaftesbury*. Captain Ness died from effects of excessive drink on the morning of the 24th of last November. At about 9 P. M. on the 4th January I was awoke by a cry that all hands were murdered; I jumped out of bed and ran on deck, where I was told that the man Gracia had murdered several of the crew. I then went forward and found John Parker dead from the effects of the wound which he had received on the left side of the stomach. I believe he died instantly. James Herbert was stabbed pretty nearly in the same place as Parker; he lived until the following Friday, when he died also. The next morning a strict search was made throughout the ship for Gracia, but he could not be found. Parker's body was buried on the morning after the murder. I really cannot assign any reason for the conduct of Gracia. There was no disturbance whatever on board before the stabbing took place. Some of the crew were suffering from scurvy; Gracia was one of the sufferers. As far as my personal knowledge goes, there was never any quarrel forward between Gracia and any of the crew. The last time I saw Gracia previous to this occurrence was on the same evening, when he was at the wheel. After he left the wheel he went to the chief officer for an emetic. He had received one previous to this, so it was refused. I never noticed any thing strange about the man, and I think he belonged to the Cape de Verde Islands. He had a very cunning look about him. He never acted in an eccentric manner I never noticed his being drunk; he took his usual allowance of spirits, but never appeared the worse for having done so; in fact, I never saw him in the least intoxicated. He went about his work cheerfully, as far as I know; he belonged to the chief officer's watch, so I had very little to do with him. I never heard him grumbling. After the captain's death the crew cheerfully obeyed the orders of the officers, with the exception of one night when the chief officer, Mr. Duncan, was drunk; one of the men said to him that he (Mr. Duncan) was too drunk to give orders. I always lived in the cabin. I left off messing with the chief officer, who was acting captain, because the acting steward was intoxicated. I remonstrated with the chief officer about the steward's being drunk, but he never took any notice of it. I lived forward, but I did my duty as second officer. On the 22nd November last, both the chief officer and the carpenter got drunk on liquor belonging to the ship's stores. This was not the first time that the chief officer got drunk; he got drunk very often. Some of the crew were called aft by him and drink given to them. I have known some of the men to be occasionally drunk, but the principal drinking laid between the late captain and the chief officer. I believe the chief officer went without his meals. This was after the murder of Parker, who was acting steward. No one was appointed to his duty. The cook carried the chief officer's meals aft. I am not aware that any one prevented his meals being carried to him. I heard that his breakfast was stolen on one occasion. To my knowledge there was never any disrespect shewn to the chief officer by any of the crew. The chief officer always navigated the ship after the captain's death. I called the crew aft one evening, and asked them whether it would not be right to seal up the liquour, and on their saying "Yes," I did so. This was on the 26th of last December. Liquor was served out on the night of the murder. Spirits were always served out in moderation. One of the men got a little the worse for liquor on the occasion. The chief officer was sober on the night of the murder. When Gracia ran fast him, he ran down into his cabin and locked himself in. When called on by one of the crew to come on deck, he said that he was looking for a pair of irons. The irons were kept in his cabin. He remained below for about a quarter of an hour, which I think, was longer than was necessary to bring up the irons I believe the reason why so many took their discharge, was the general dislike taken to the vessel after the murders, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the chief officer, who was always drunk, and interfered with the work of other people. I have no other complaint to make.

Charles Moresay.—I am an ordinary seaman attached to the *Shaftesbury*. I am at present an inmate of the Howrah hospital. On the night of the murders I was on the lookout, when I heard one of the men in the forecastle singing out "Oh, dear!" I thought it was some one in pain, so I called out to the boatswain, who ran forward and sung out that all hands were stabbed. I then came down from the lookout and went aft with the rest of the crew. We looked about for the murderer, but he could not be found anywhere; I suppose he jumped overboard. The last time I saw Gracia he was standing on the rail. Everything was quiet on board before the disturbance occurred. There was no drinking or quarrelling whatever before this. Gracia was a quiet and inoffensive man, as far as I know. There were no signs of insanity about him. I am satisfied that Gracia could not have stowed himself away; he must have jumped overboard. A very strict search was instituted. We lived very happily together on board. We were all called aft on one occasion, shortly after the captain's death, by the second officer, and there was some talk about locking up the liquor. I never saw any of the crew drunk, except a man who was acting steward. I do not know where he got the liquor from. We had no liquor in the forecastle. I have seen the chief mate drunk, but I cannot say that he was so drunk that he could not stand. He was very often drunk. This was after the Captain's death. He could always walk about. No disrespect was ever shewn to the chief officer by the men; he was certainly never disobeyed by them. I had heard that his breakfast was stolen on one occasion. No one, to my knowledge, ever prevented his meals being taken to him.

William Brett—I am an able-bodied seaman and still belong to the *Shaftesbury*. I am at present an inmate of the Howrah hospital, ill with the scurvy. I was sleeping underneath Parker, in a bunk in the forecastle, on the night of the murder. I saw Gracia enter the forecastle and put his foot on my bunk; immediately afterwards I heard Parker cry out "Oh! my God! I am stabbed!" I then bawled out "murder!" Gracia then stepped over to Herbert, and stabbed him also; he then rushed out of the forecastle door, and made an attempt to stab the cook, but did him very little injury. I was very sick at the time, and could not leave my bunk. There was another sick man in the forecastle at the time. The sailmaker was the first man who came into the forecastle after this. Parker died immediately after he was wounded. There was no disturbance whatever before the murder; the murder was a cold blooded one. There was a petty quarrel between Parker and Gracia previous to this, but nothing worth speaking about. Gracia came in from his watch. Every person was sober on board on the night of the murder. There was no drinking during the voyage, I only once saw one of the men drunk on board, and that man was the carpenter. I have seen the chief mate drunk but that was not often. I only heard of this as I was laid up in my bed. He went about the ship interfering with the work of other people. The only complaint I have to make is that I have got the scurvy from want of fresh provisions. I never heard of any of the men being disrespectful to the chief officer, but I remember on one occasion one of the men did not obey his orders, the chief officer was too drunk at the time to give people orders; the men were always obedient and respectful to him. The man told the chief officer that he (the chief officer) was not in a fit state to give orders. We never got any fresh meat during the whole of the voyage. We were out nearly three months before I got the scurvy. The provisions and water were good. We got some kind of acid stuff instead of lime-juice.

Herbert Payne.—I am an ordinary seaman on board the *Shaftesbury*. I was at the wheel at the time of the murder. Gracia ran up to me and made a blow at me with a knife; I cried out "murder!" He then ran to the taffrail, and the last time I saw him he was standing on the rail; I cried "murder" and then ran forward where I found the crew in a state of alarm and confusion; I am sure it was Gracia who made a stab at me for I could see him quite distinctly. I did not hear any disturbance forward before Gracia came running aft, except a groan or scream. The men were not in the habit of getting drunk on board. The chief officer used to be the worse for liquor sometimes. No one was ever disrespectful to the chief officer; no one ever disobeyed him, to my knowledge.

John McMullin.—I am late sail-maker on board the *Shaftesbury*—At about eight or nine o'clock on the night of the murder, I was asleep in the house, when I was awoke by a noise and went out of the house. I then heard Herbert groaning and afterwards the cry of "murder!" I also heard Parker who said "stabbed, stabbed, dying, dying," when I came out of the house some one ran past me, I did not see who it was; on hearing what had happened from the boatswain I went off for the chief officer, and found that he had locked himself up in his cabin. The boatswain told me it was Gracia who had stabbed some one; we got lights and searched the whole ship but could not find Gracia; I believe he jumped over board; when the chief mate came on deck from his cabin he had a pair of irons in his hands; the man Gracia did not appear mad to me; he never shewed any symptoms of madness about him; I cannot assign any reason for his conduct; there was no quarrelling forward among the men; the men were peaceable and the only thing we had to complain of was the chief officer's drinking; Gracia had filled Herbert's pipe and lit it for him on the same evening that he murdered him. On the 4th November last I think it was that the chief officer was totally unfit to work the ship as he was too drunk to do so; he was frequently the worse from drink; I have seen the steward drunk also; I have seen the carpenter stealing liquor out of the fore cabin and bringing it forward and drinking it. The bread and pork were good on board, but the beef was very bad, we had quite enough to eat; we had no fresh vegetables, neither fresh meat served us during the whole voyage; the men who are suffering from scurvy just now were quite healthy when they left England; a cask of rum was sealed after the death of the captain by the second officer; this was done after he had called us all aft and consulted us; it was opened again to draw the men's allowance and sealed up immediately; the second officer lived forward with us but he did his duty; the men were allowed grog daily, but were never in the slightest degree intoxicated.

Peter Mock was the next witness examined, and corroborated the evidence of the other witnesses.

James Morgan, Edward Clarke, and Robert France were then called in and asked whether they had anything to state or any complaint to make. They stated that they could assign no reason why Gracia had committed the murders; that the chief officer was drunk very often during the voyage out; that they were all of opinion that Gracia jumped over board; that there had been no quarrels with Gracia and any of the crew during the voyage, and that they did not believe the man was mad, at least he never shewed any symptoms of insanity. They had nothing in particular to complain of except the chief officer's drinking to excess. The provisions were good.

This closed the proceedings of the enquiry.

LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

(*From Club Life of London. By John Timbs, F. S. A.*)

Lloyd's is one of the earliest establishment of the kind; it is referred to in a poem printed in the year 1700, called the "Wealthy Shopkeeper, or Charitable Christian:"

"Now to Lloyd's coffee-house he never fails,
To read the letters, and attend the sales."

In 1710 Steele (Tatler, No. 246) dates from Lloyd's his petition on coffee-house orators and newsvendors. And Addison, in *Spectator*, April 23, 1711, relates this droll incident:—"About a week since there happened to me a very odd accident, by reason of which one of these my papers of minutes which I had accidentally dropped at Lloyd's coffee-house, where the auctions are usually kept. Before I missed it there were a cluster of people who had found it, and were diverting themselves with it at one end of the coffee-house. It had raised so much laughter among them before I observed what they were about, that I had not the course to own it. The boy of the coffee-house, when they had done with it, carried it about in his hand, asking everybody if they had dropped a written paper; but nobody challenging it, he was ordered by those merry gentlemen who had before perused it, to get up into the auction-pulpit, and read it to the whole room, that if anybody would own it they might. The boy accordingly mounted the pulpit, and, with a very audible voice, read what proved to be minutes, which made the whole coffee-house very merry; some of them concluded it was written by a madman, and others by somebody that had been taking notes out of the *Spectator*. After it was read, and the boy was coming out of the pulpit, the spectator reached his arm out, and desired the boy to give it him, which was done according. This drew the whole eyes of the company upon the spectator; but after casting a cursory glance over it, he shook his head twice or thrice at the reading of it, twisted it into a kind of match, and lighted his pipe with it. 'My profound silence,' says the *Spectator*, 'together with the steadiness of my countenance, and the gravity of my behaviour during the whole transaction, raised a very loud laugh on all sides of me; but as I had escaped all suspicion of being the author, I was very well satisfied, and applying myself to my pipe and the *Postman*, took no further notice of anything that passed about me.'" Nothing is positively known of the original Lloyd; but in 1750 there was issued an irregular ode, entitled "A Summer's Farewell to the Gulph of Venice, in the Southwell Frigate, Captain Manly, jun., commanding," stated to be "printed for Lloyd, well known for obliging the public with the freshest and most authentic ship news, and sold by A. More, near St. Paul's, and at the pamphlet shops in London and Westminster, mdccl." In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1740, we read: "11 March, 1740, Mr. Baker, master of Lloyd's Coffee-house, in Lombard-street, waited on Sir Robert Walpole with the news of Admiral Vernon's taking Portobelo. This was the first account received there of, and, proving true, Sir Robert was pleased to order him a handsome present." Lloyd's is, perhaps, the oldest collective establishment in the city. It was first under the management of a single individual, who started it as a room where the underwriters and insures of ships' cargoes could meet for refreshment and conversation. The coffee-house was originally in Lombard-street, at the corner of Abchurch-lane; subsequently in Pope's-headalley, where it was called "New Lloyd's Coffee-house;" but on February 14th, 1774, it was removed to the north-west corner of the Royal Exchange, where it remained until the destruction of that building by fire. In rebuilding the Exchange a fine suit of apartments was provided for Lloyd's "Subscription Rooms," which are the rendezvous of the most eminent merchants, ship-owners, underwriters, insurance, stock, and exchange brokers. Here is obtained the earliest news of the arrival and sailing of vessels, losses at sea, captures, re-captures, engagements, and other shipping intelligence; and proprietors of ships and freight are insured by the underwriters. The rooms are in the Venetian style, with Roman enrichments. They are—1. The Subscribers' or Underwriters', the Merchants', and the Captains' Room. At the entrance of the room are exhibited the shipping lists, received from Lloyd's agents at home and abroad, and affording particulars of departures or arrivals of vessels, wrecks, salvage, or sale of property saved, &c. To the right and left are "Lloyd's books," two enormous ledgers; right hand, ships "spoken with," or arrived at their destined ports; left hand, records of wrecks, fires, or severe collisions, written in a fine Roman hand, in "double lines." To assist the underwriters in their calculations, at the end of the room is an Anemometer, which registers the state of the wind day and night; attached is a rain-gauge. The life of the underwriter is one of great anxiety and speculation. Among the old stagers of the room there is often strong antipathy to the insurance of certain ships. In the case of one vessel it was strangely followed out. She was a steady trader, named after one of the most venerable members of the room; and it was a curious coincidence that he invariably refused to 'write her' for 'a single line.' Often he was joked upon the subject, and pressed 'to do a little' for his namesake; but he as often declined, shaking his head in a doubtful manner. One morning the subscribers were reading the 'double lines,' or the losses, and among them was this identical ship, which had gone to pieces, and become a total wreck." The Merchants' Room is superintended by a master, who can speak several languages; here are duplicate copies of the books in the underwriters' rooms, and files of English and foreign newspapers. The Captains' Room is a kind of coffee-room, where merchants and ship-owners meet captains, and sales of ships, etc., take place. The members of Lloyd's have ever been distinguished by their loyalty and benevolent spirit. In 1802 they voted £2,000 to the life-boat subscription. On July 20,1803, at the invasion panic, they commenced the Patriotic Fund with £20,000 3-per-cent. consols; besides £70,312. 7s. individual subscriptions, and £15,000 additional donations. After the battle of the Nile, in 1798, they collected for the widows and wounded seamen £34,423; and after Lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, for similar purposes, £21,281. They have also contributed £5,000 to the London Hospital; £1,000 for the suffering inhabitants of Russia in 1813; £1,000 for the relief of the militia in our North American colonies, 1813; and £10,000 for the Waterloo subscription in 1815. The committee vote medals and rewards to those who distinguish themselves in saving life from shipwreck. Some years since a member of Lloyd's drew from the books the following lines of names contained therein:

"A Black and a White, with a Brown and a Green,
And also a Gray at Lloyd's room may be seen;
With Parson and Clark, then a Bishop and Pryor,
And Water, how Strange adding fuel to fire;
While, at the same time, 'twill sure pass belief,
There's a Winter, a Garland, Furze, Bud, and a Leaf;
With Freshfield and Greenhill, Lovegrove, and a Dale;
Though there's never a Breeze, there's always a Gale.
No music is there, though a Whistler and Harper;
There's a Blunt and a Sharp, many flats, but no sharper.
There's a Danniell, a Samuel, a Sampson, an Abell;
The first and the last write at the same table.
Then there's Virtue and Faith there, with Rylie and Rasch,
Disagreeing elsewhere, yet at Lloyd's never clash:
There's a Long and a Short, Small, Little, and Fatt,
With one Robert Dewar, who ne'er wears his hat:
No drinking goes on, though there's Porter and Sack,
Lots of Scotchmen there are, beginning with Mac;
Macdonald to wit, Macintosh and Macghie,
McFarquhar, McKenzie, Mcandrew, Mackie.
An evangelized Jew, and an infidel Quaker;
There's a Bunn and a Pye, with a Cook and a Baker,
Though no Tradesmen or Shopmen are found, yet herewith.
Is a Taylor, a Saddler, a Paynter, a Smyth;
Also Butler and Chapman, with Butter and Glover,
Come up to Lloyd's room their bad risks to cover.
Fox, Shepherd, Hart, Buck, likewise come every day;
And though many an ass, there is only one Bray.
There is a Mill and Miller, A-dam and a Poole,
A Constable, Sheriff, a Law and a Rule.
There's a Newman, a Niemann, a Redman, a Pitman,
Now to rhyme with the last, there is no other fit man.
These, with Young, Cheap, and Lent, Luckie, Hastie, and Slow,
With dear Mr. Allnutt, Allfrey, and Auldjo,
Are all the queer names that at Lloyd's I can show."

Many of these individuals are now deceased; but a frequenter of Lloyd's in former years will recognize the persons mentioned.

COLLUSION IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

In the Divorce Court on the 20th inst., the case of Todd *v.* Todd, came on before the Judge Ordinary for judgment. It was a petition for the dissolution of marriage presented by Mrs. Josephine Marian Todd, on the ground of desertion and adultery. The petitioner was the daughter of a commission agent named Black, and her marriage with the respondent was against the wishes of her parents. She afterwards went to India with her husband, who was a partner in an Assam tea platation; and her case was, that after living with him there for a few months, her health failed, and she returned to England. Her husband afterwards wrote to her telling her that he had never loved her, and that he would never live with her again. When her health was restored she wrote to him several times begging to be allowed to return, but he did not answer her letters. This was the desertion complained of. Mr. Marden, jun., a son of the Petioner's solicitor, went under the name of Morant to Spa, where he heard that the respondent was staying, and struck up an acquaintance with him. The respondent, in the course of a conversation, admitted that he had a wife whom he detested, adding that nothing should ever induce him to live with her again. The two friends afterwards proceeded to Paris and took lodgings at an hotel in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The next day they went to breakfast at the respondent's brother George's, George Todd was not then in Paris, and they were entertained by his mistress Louise. The respondent asked her if Lilie—whose real name was Gabrielle Boyt—was in Paris; and Louise offered to send for her. Lilie accordingly came, and an appointment was made for a *partie quarree* at a restaurant. After that Lille went with the respondent to his lodgings and spent the night with him. The next morning the respondent, Lille, and witness went to breakfast with Louise. The same kind of thing took place on another occasion. There was no defence; but as there were circumstances which raised a suspicion that there might possibly be collusion, the inquiry proved a very protracted though a very uninteresting one. The Judge Ordinary, in delivering judgment, held that the collusion was manifest, and dismissed the petition. As it was evident the husband intended to pay the costs of the petition if successful, he should make an order that he pay his wife's costs.

A MORMON MARRIAGE.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

A remarkable case was before the Divorce Court on the 29th instant. A. Mr. Hyde, who is said to combine the duties of a dissenting minister with the editorship of a provincial paper, sued for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with a person named Woodmansee. In early life both parties were Mormons, and were married in Utah by Brigham Young himself; and Mr. Hyde appears to have been contented with his wife, and not to have availed himself of the privilege enjoyed by the members of the Latter-day Church to take a second or third Not many years after his marriage Mr. Hyde was sent by Brigham to the Sandwich Islands, where he renounced Mormonism, and endeavoured in his letters to persuade his wife to do the same. She refused to do so, however, and as he declined to return to the faith of the "Saints," Mrs. Hyde married the gentleman who was now joined with her as co-respondent in the suit. Some curious evidence was given by a witness who had been a Mormon himself. He said that when he read an account in the *Deseret News* of the petitioner's divorce and excommunication by the vice-president of the Mormon community, who in a public discourse, said the petitioner should not lecture with impunity, he felt so alarmed for the personal safety of Mr. Hyde that he inserted an advertisement in the *Times* informing him of his divorce, and warning him of his danger. He added: "I am perfectly acquainted with the constitution of the Mormon body. It is ruled absolutely by Brigham Young and his two councillors. There are also twelve 'apostles,' and numerous inferior officers; but Brigham Young and his councillors snub the 'apostles' like menials. It is usual for Brigham Young and his councillors to celebrate marriages between important members of his flock. I was never present myself at a Mormon marriage, for even when I was amongst them I doubted their right to marry people, and I would not submit to it. Polygamy was at first repudiated by the Mormons, and it only became known to the European members of the body through the reports of travellers. No doubt it is now practised. When I was in Utah I was introduced to as many as seven or eight wives at once. The rule is (said the witness in some further evidence) for every one but Brigham Young to keep as many wives as he can support; but Brigham Young has publicly announced that he will take no more unless they can support themselves. I have seen as many as four wives occupy a room not longer than this table, each having her bed only separated from the rest by a curtain. It is commonly reported that Mormon women who are unfaithful to their husbands are put to death, and that men have been shot for engaging in criminal intrigues with other people's wives. Except in the matter of polygamy, the Mormons are great sticklers for mortality, and they don't like to lose their wives any more than other men." Sir James Wilde was puzzled to know what to do with the case, which was the first of the kind that has come before him, and said he would take time to consider it, though it was his impression that there had never been any marriage which would be recognized as valid in any part of Christendom.

THE CASE OF CHARLOTTE WINSOR.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

The arguments in the case of Charlotte Winsor, the child murderer, were heard in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 23rd and 24th inst., before a full bench. The court was densely crowded, mostly by barristers. The convict, who was present, was brought up in custody from Newgate where she had been confined since last term. Her general appearance has much improved since then. She was accommodated with a seat on the floor of the court near the witness-box. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Harman appeared for the Crown. Mr. Folkard and Mr. Collins appeared for the convict. Twenty-four different points were raised for the consideration and decision of the court:—1. That she had not been tried and convicted according to law. 2. That the jury on the first trial were discharged without agreeing to a verdict. 3. That they were discharged without the consent or motion of the convict or the prosecution. 4. That there was no illness on the part of any of the jury rendering it necessary to discharge them. 5. That the jurors were not or either of them incapacitated from giving a verdict on the evidence. 6 There was no sufficient cause shown why the learned judge took upon himself to discharge the jury. 7. That when he found the jury could not agree the learned judge ought to have directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. 8. That the jury having been so discharged, Winsor ought to have been discharged, and not again put in peril of the same murder. Nine was a similar objection, and the remaining points, though varied in form, were the same in substance except that the evidence of the approver was illegal. In respect to the first branch of the case, it was urged by the prisoner's counsel that a judge has no jurisdiction to discharge a jury in a criminal trial, and especially in one of felony, except in cases of necessity, and that in the present instance no such case of necessity was shown. On the part of the Crown it was contended that such a necessity did arise, because Sunday not being what is termed a juridical day, the judge could not have received the verdict of the jury on that day, and therefore he had to elect between discharging the Jury a few minutes before midnight on Saturday, and keeping them confined without refreshment until Monday morning. Irrespective of this point, which may be said to involve the substantial merits of the issue raised for the court, there remained the subsidiary one whether, assuming the discharge of the jury to have been wrongful, the prisoner was placed in jeopardy so as to claim immunity from being tried again. On this point it was argued for the prisoner that, having been once given in charge to a jury, and that jury having retired to deliberate on their verdict, she was placed in jeopardy, seeing that they might have convicted her at any time previous to their discharge. It was also pressed on the court that the Crown could not apply for the discharge of a jury in a criminal case, in consequence of the insufficiency of the evidence in support of the prosecution, in order that such evidence should be supplied on a future occasion, and that if such a course was adopted the second trial would be illegal. For the Crown it was replied that the prisoner never was in jeopardy within the meaning of the legal maxim, for otherwise she must have been able to show that she had been either acquitted or convicted, and consequently the second trial was perfectly legal. On the second ground of error—namely, the admissibility of the approver Harris's evidence, the prisoner's counsel contended that it was given under circumstances furnishing so strong an inducement to falsehood that it should have been rejected. To this the Solicitor-General replied that the evidence was legally admissible, and also that, the evidence not being set forth in the record, it was incompetent for a court of error to take it into consideration. The court gave judgment against the prisoner upon all points, and, indeed went somewhat further. They held not only that the judge who presided at the first trial exercised a sound discretion in discharging the jury at the time he did, but overruling a dictum of Lord Coke, and a comparatively recent decision of the Court of Queen's bench in Ireland, they decided that a judge has a discretionary power to discharge a jury under any circumstances which he may consider justifies him in taking that step. It is conceded that in cases of necessity a jury may be discharged, but of that neccessity the Court of Queen's Bench holds that no one can form an opinion but the presiding judge, as matters of fact cannot be reviewed in a Court of Error, the sole province of which is to determine matters of law. The court also decided that any plea other than *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict*, raising facts to show, why a prisoner should not be tried again, was unknown to law, and therefore that the true meaning of the maxim that a man should not be put in jeopardy a second time for the same offence was that he should not be tried after having been either acquitted or convicted of that offence. Not the least curious feature in the decision of the court was the inability of the judges to say whether a verdict might lawfully be received on the Sabbath day. As the court refused to entertain the question of the discretion of the judge, the net result is that any judge may discharge a jury when he pleases, if he chooses to run the risk of a Parliamentary impeachment. The court confessed their inability to consider the point raised on the admission of Harris's evidence, but the Lord Chief Justice reprobated in such strong language the course adopted by the prosecution, in bringing forward a prisoner as a witness without her first being tried and acquitted, that there can be little doubt that the convict's life will be spared.

TOWN TALK.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

London is now filling rapidly, and there is every promise that "the season" will set in very early this year. This is only what might have been expected, because, while in ordinary sessions many of the members do not attend in their places till actual legislation is approaching the second-reading stage, when a new Parliament is assembling, the elected are anxious to take the oaths and assume possession as soon as possible. The speech from the Throne is, as already stated, to be delivered on the 6th February. There is always a great anxiety on the part of the wives and families of the nobility to be present when the Sovereign opens Parliament in person; but it is so long since her Majesty has performed this function, that an extraordinary desire for admission is manifested on this occasion. The Lord Chamberlain is overpowered by applications for tickets, and every one who is supposed to have even the remotest influence with his lordship has had his aid invoked in the struggle to obtain sitting-room in some corner from which a view of the Throne may be had. The muster of peeresses will be so large that but very little room will be left for the hereditary legislators; but it has been long the custom of their lordships to resign their seats to the ladies at this regal spectacle.

There is a very general opinion that the approaching session will be a more exciting one than any that has occurred since the great free-trade debates. Besides the Reform question there will no doubt be some warm debates on Jamaica affairs, and Ireland, we may be sure, will not fail to afford matter for discussion. "The Fenians" alone will furnish questions and motions for an hour or two every 'independent night' of the session. The latest "invention of the enemy" is that Stephens, the Head Centre, was an agent of the Government; that having performed his work, the doors of the prison were opened by direction from the castle; that Mr. Marquis, the Governor of the Bridewell, was made the scapegoat; and that the searches for the Head Centre are only a sham. The fact that Hopper, the brother-in-law of Stephens, was the first Fenian to plead guilty, and that he has got off with a short imprisonment, is referred to in triumphant proof of these allegations; and various interrogatories are to be put to the Government, with the patriotic view of "wringing the truth out of them," and proving out of their own mouths their complicity in the Fenian movement.

The Conservatives, as we remarked in our last, appear to consider the overthrow of the Ministry as an event quite on the cards, if not indeed a settled matter. They profess to believe, too, that, if defeated in the Commons in any stage of the Reform Bill, Earl Russell will at once tender his resignation, in which case Mr. Gladstone, being the joint author of the bill, cannot undertake the formation of a new Ministry, and "we must come in." Earl Russell's answer to a Reform deputation the other day that the Government would stake its fate on their Reform Bill, is cited as a complete authority for this view. But it is remarked, on the other hand, that a Government may stake its fate on a bill, and yet not accept the vote of the existing House of Commons as decisive of their doom. It is open to Earl Russell to say that he will not consider the bill to have been finally disposed of until the country shall have pronounced an opinion on it. And this is, in all probability, what he intends to say should the bill be thrown out. This is not his Parliament; none of the present House of Commons have been elected on anything more than an abstract declaration of Reform. The throwing out of a distinct plan for extending the franchise would raise quite a different issue; and the result of a general election, at which such an issue would have been before the electors, would be that final decision on which Earl Russell stakes the fate of his Government. It has been rumoured, however, that the Opposition intend to make a bold attempt to defeat the Government on the Jamaica question before they have had time to bring in the Reform Bill. They will contend, so the rumour goes, that apart altogether from the result of the investigation of the commissioners, the conduct of the Government is deserving of censure for yielding to the outcry against Governor Eyre, and not lending him that support which a public servant placed in difficult and trying circumstances has a right to expect from the supreme Government. On a resolution to this effect they hope to gain the votes of a goodly number of Liberals, and thus to carry a vote of censure which would compel the Ministry to resign before the Reform Bill is introduced. It has been hinted that this motion may possibly be brought forward in the shape of an amendment to the address.

The Conservative weekly journal, the *Press*, refers triumphantly to a statement made in its columns last June, that "Earl Russell was to be Premier, and Mr. Gladstone leader of the House of Commons, and that their programme was to be a new Reform Bill and the spoliation of the Irish Church," and points to the indications of policy that have been elicited during the last few weeks as a confirmation of the correctness of its information regarding the first point in the Ministerial programme. With regard to the second point, it has reason to believe "that Earl Russell requested each member of the Cabinet to give him an answer in writing to the following extraordinary ultimatum:—Shall we take away the endowments of the Irish Church, saving existing interests, or shall we erect alongside of it a co-equal and co-ordinate establishment (*i. e.* endow the Romish Church)? We understand that the majority declared themselves in favour of the latter proposition, which will be submitted to Parliament. Spoliation, both in Church and State, is the watchword of the Russell-Gladstone coalition, and we trust that our Conservative friends will not lose a moment in preparing to resist the assault about to be delivered against our time-honoured institutions. The disguise will soon be laid aside, and the contradictions of our contemporaries will not avail much against the hostile acts of the members of this old coalition on a new basis."

Meanwhile it would appear that perfect harmony does not prevail in the Conservative camp. The *John Bull*, referring to the rumour mentioned in our last, that Lord Stanley is to lead the Conservatives, says:—"If this be true, the Tory party would lose the support of most Churchmen worthy of the name. The Church, which looks with confidence to such statesmen as Lord Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and many other trusted Conservatives, will never brook the leadership of a nobleman who has separated from his party on Church questions, and whose sympathies are rightly or wrongly supposed to be with those who would sap the foundations of the faith by denying alike the authority of the Bible and the Church. There is no use being squeamish or reticent in such a case. Let us hope that the mere mention of the report will prevent the plan being further contemplated, and that a happy solution of the difficulty—if difficulty it be—may be found in the Earl of Derby consenting to sacrifice, if necessary, his personal predilections for the good of the cause he has so nobly served."

It is rumoured that a new Ministerial department is to be created, which shall have charge of the national libraries, museums, and galleries, to be called the Ministry of Fine Arts. It is said that Earl Granville is likely to have the post of chief of this department.

We referred last week to a rumour which had caused some uneasiness that the West India mail steamer *Atrato*, with the Jamaica commissioners on board, has foundered at sea. The report caused some anxiety for several days, but it appears to have rested on a very slender foundation. The steamer is known to have encountered very bad weather just after leaving Southampton on the 2nd inst., and on the 9th, one of the printed notices framed and glazed, which were until lately hung up in the companions of the Royal West India Mail Company's vessels, prohibiting passengers from carrying with them gunpowder, lucifer matches, or any other inflammable material, was picked up at Harlech, in North Wales, and delivered to the Receiver of Wrecks at the latter place. It has since been forwarded to London, and the company have identified it beyond doubt as one of the notices at one time in use in their steamers, but there is nothing whatever, beyond a mere surmise, to connect it with the *Atrato*, nor to show that it ever belonged to her. If anything had happened to the ship, it is argued, some of the boats, oars, masts, and the like, all of which are legibly branded with her name, would probably have drifted in the same direction with the mahogany frame, and, like it, been picked up; but nothing of the kind has been found, and it is from the one solitary fact of the frame having been picked up, with which there is nothing whatever really to connect the vessel, that doubts have arisen as to her safety. The supposition, however, that it may have belonged to the *Atrato* caused her premiums of insurance to advance to twenty guineas on the 18th inst., at Lloyd's, but at the close of the week they had fallen to as low as ten guineas. The Recorder of London, who left for Jamaica in the *Atrato*, is accompanied by his wife. There are besides among the passengers many persons who have gone out expressly in connection with the approaching inquiry into the circumstances attending the insurrection, including four special correspondents, at least, of the London press and two Government shorthand writers.

There is a story going about that a candidate not many weeks ago was "plucked" at an examination for a clerkship in the Board of Trade because he was unable to give the length of a small river in Ireland. Another found on one of his papers—Who were Napoleon's principal generals? Where were they stationed in the year ——, and where were they born? The last query so completely overcame his self-command that he coolly returned the paper to his examiners, with the contemptuous addition of—"And who were their boot-makers?"

The *Herald* relates the following story of an elopement which took place last week in the neighbourhood of Belgravia between a footman and the daughter of his mistress. "It appears the young man, who has a smart appearance, entered the service about two years since, and during that period has been well cared for. On Thursday last the young lady as usual went out for a walk, the footman leaving about the same time. On the return of the footman, about two o'clock the same day, after the ceremony had taken place, he was called to account for leaving the house without leave, and discharged, at a moment's notice, when on receiving that notice the happy bridegroom informed his mistress that with his luggage he would take her daughter's (now his wife) with him, which assertion so startled her that she has been very much indisposed ever since. We hear the marriage ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Chelsea. Nothing has been heard of the newly-wedded couple since their departure."

The report of Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer of the metropolitan board of works, states that Parliament has within the last two years sanctioned thirty-four bills, proposing to construct 165 miles of railway in London, at an expenditure of about 15,500,000*l.*, with borrowing powers for an additional sum of 5,750,000*l.* There are forty new bills this session, contemplating the formation of an additional length of 104 miles of railway within the metropolitan area, at a further expenditure of 19,000,000*l.* These bills include within their limits of deviation about 15,000 houses. Assuming that one-half of that number of houses will be destroyed, this would amount to one-sixteenth part of all the houses in London. The schemes proposed include—A tunnel under the river Thames for carriage and foot passengers from Deptford to the Isle of Dogs, and a railway tunnel just below London-bridge for connecting the city and southern railways. Two railway bridges over the Thames, just below Putney-bridge, and one just above it, and close to the Chelsea Waterworks aqueduct; also two others between Putney and Barnes, making five new bridges, in addition to the two existing bridges over the Thames, within a distance of a mile and a half.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

Earl Russell will give a full dress banquet on the 5th February, at his official residence in Downing-street, to the mover and seconder of the Address, and a large party of peers, members of the Government, and other political friends in the House of Lords. The Earl of Derby, as the leader of the Conservative party, will on the same evening give a Parliamentary entertainment at his residence to a party of about thirty of the Opposition peers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will give a grand full dress Parliamentary banquet to the mover and seconder of the Address, and several members of the House of Commons.

The address in the House of Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech will, the *Observer* "hears," be moved by Lord Normanby, and seconded by Lord Morley. The *Globe*, however, says that no arrangement has been made except that Lord Morley will second the address.

The reported resignation of Mr. Layard is contradicted. The journal which announced it says:—"The immediate apprehension of Mr. Layard's retirement from the Foreign Office has passed. Forcible as the motive must have been which induced him to tender his resignation, and at the same time to decline the proffered distinction of a summons to the Privy Council, he has set aside his own wish in view of the aid which he can still render to the business of the country in the active session now approaching. Mr. Layard has thus added one more to the number of those statesmen whom we have already mentioned as waiving personal considerations in the earnest desire to support Lord Russell's Government, and to promote the untited action of the Liberal party."

It is reported that Lord Russell, on behalf of the Queen, has offered to Viscountess Palmerston a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. William Cowper. It has, however, been declined with many grateful expressions of the sense entertained by Lady Palmerston of the kind intentions of her Majesty, and of the honour intended thereby to be paid to the memory of the late Premier. Lady Palmerston desires no change in her position, and is content with the distinction of being Lord Palmerson's widow.

The *Gazette* of the 19th inst. contained the following appointments:—Lord A. W. F. Spencer Loftus, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia; Sir Henry Francis Howard, K. C. B., to the Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Bavaria; and Sir C. Lennox Wyke, K C. B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover.

Earl Russell made a statement on the 19th inst. respecting the coming Reform Bill of a more definite character than any which he has yet put forth. A deputation from Huddersfield waited upon the noble earl to ask him to give their borough more members, and in reply to their arguments Lord Russell plainly told them that it was very doubtful whether any scheme for the redistribution of seats would be included in the bill to be brought forward, or whether it would not be confined to a simple extension of the franchise. He and his colleagues had not yet come to a positive conclusion on the subject, and he could only promise that if it should be determined to deal with the whole question, the claim of Huddersfield to have more members should be considered.

Sir Charles Wood (who has resumed his attendance at the Cabinet Councils) has intimated to the ecclesiastical authorities that he intends, in the first session of the new Parliament, to introduce a bill for the erection of a Bishopric of Lahore.

Mr. Arthur Adams has been appointed Recorder of Birmingham, in place of Mr. Hill. Mr. Adams has for some years past acted as deputy-recorder; he is Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and nephew of the late well-known Serjeant Adams.

Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, of the Equity bar, has, it is said, been nominated standing counsel to the Board of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. W. H. Melville, who has been appointed solicitor to the department of stamps and taxes.

Mr. William Downes Griffith, Q. C., has been appointed to the office of Attorney-General for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The approach of a Parliamentary session brings with it a little electioneering stir. In Leominster there will be a vacancy, for which Mr. Arkwright, a Conservative, offers himself. For the borough of Brecknock there is also a vacancy, for which there will be a contest, between the Earl of Brecknock, a Liberal, Mr. Gwynne, a Conservative, and Dr. Price, "a Liberal and something more." The contest, it is said, will really rest between the Earl of Brecknock and Mr. Gwynne. In Nottingham, the "Independent Society" are seeking subscriptions to defend Sir Robert Clifton's seat, and to attack that of Mr. Samuel Morley. Lady Clifton will preside over a ladies' central committee. The acceptance of office by Mr. H. Fenwick renders vacant the seat he has filled for some years as one of the representatives of the borough of Sunderland. It is now a settled fact that Mr. Fenwick will be opposed by Mr. Candlish, a local manufacturer of considerable commercial standing, who was unsuccessful at the last general election, when the Conservatives succeeded in returning Mr. Hartley by a substantial majority. The return of Mr Candlish is looked upon as nearly a certainty.

On the 23rd instant Mr. Milner Gibson, the President of the Board of Trade, met his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, and spoke at some length on the past and future policy of the Government. In the course of his speech he referred with pleasure to the continued development of our trade with Europe, consequent upon the French Treaty, and to the restoration of our trade with America. As to the former, the value of our exports had risen from between 68,000,000*l.* and 69,000,000*l.* in 1860, to upwards of 100,000,000*l.* in 1864; and as to the latter, our trade was now in as satisfactory a state as at the commencement of the war. Mr. Gibson also spoke on the question of Reform, respecting which the mayor, who presided, had asked him to say something "clear." Mr. Gibson said that he had always himself been in favour of household suffrage. They would not, however, expect such a measure to be proposed, but without telling any secrets, he might say that the tendency of the Government bill will be to enfranchise the upper portion of the working classes, and he advised all true reformers to accept it. A great deal had been said as to the proposed measure being brought in merely as a lever for a more extensive scheme hereafter. He could only say that the Government would bring in such a bill as they believed to be for the benefit of the country, leaving to future statesmen to decide as to the expediency of more extended schemes. He concluded by alluding to the Jamaica disturbances. The Ministry, he said, had received with great pain the news of the dreadful bloodshed following the outbreak in the island. They had every confidence in the commissioners sent out, and until the inquiry of the commissioners was concluded every wise man would suspend his decision. For himself, he conscientiously believed that the white and black races could live together if the laws were just and equal.

A densely crowded town's meeting, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, was held at Leeds on the 22nd inst., and was addressed by Mr. J. Garth Marshall, Lord Houghton, and Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. The resolutions expressed satisfaction with the declared intention of Government to introduce a bill to amend the representation of the people; assured the Government that a large and liberal measure would secure the support of all classes of reformers in the borough; and expressed a hope that the measure would so far extend the suffrage as to satisfy the just and reasonable claims of the working classes. Lord Houghton said he was convinced that a bill brought forward by the veteran reformer, Earl Russell, would be a reality and not a sham, and that both the Premier and Mr. Gladstone, in bringing forward their intended measure, were acting heartily and sincerely.

On the 15th inst. there was a Reform gathering at Oldham, to celebrate the return of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt as members for the borough and a large assembly met in the Co-operative Hall to hear the speeches which were delivered after tea, whilst a ball at the Town Hall at night lent a variety to the proceedings.

At the annual dinner of the frequenters of Maidenhead Hotel, Oxford, last week, Mr. John Towle took occasion to allude to the recent election, and said that he should certainly bring the matter before the house of Commons, and oppose the return of the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Charles Neate. The latter gentleman was also present, but did not refer to the question.

A soiree was held on the 22nd inst. in the Town Hall, Manchester, to commemorate the dissolution of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society. An address was delivered by Professor Goldwin Smith.

The final report of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarsh to the Lord Chancellor in reference to the Patent Office has been issued. Its chief recommendations are that the offices of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk of the Commissioners should be abolished, and that an official should be appointed, with a salary of not less than 1,500*l.* a year, to superintend the Patent office. The report acquits Mr. Woodcroft on all the charges brought against him by Mr. Edmunds, especially on the odd charge of "conciet and stupidity, stupid conciet in not acknowledging his error, and in-ense stupidity in the manner in which he carried out and covered his fault." As for Mr. Edmunds himself the report does not deal any further with his conduct.

On the 19th inst. the very ancient custom called the "ceremony of the Pyx" which literally may be said to date from time immemorial—for none can trace with certainty the period when it was first established—was formally observed in the presence of the Lord Chancellor and other high functionaries of State, at the offices of the Controller-General in Old Palace-yard.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a firm of wine merchants, announces that it is his intention to bring forward a proposition to assimilate the duties on bottled wines to those on wines in wood. At present the light wines imported in bottle, however little alcohol they may contain, pay the high rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

A meeting was held at Romsey on the 23rd inst. over which Lord Eversley presided. Its object was to take steps for erecting a memorial of Lord Palmerston. It seems Lady Palmerston would wish the memorial to be a figure of the late lord placed in a mortuary chapel in Romsey Abbey. Several of those who propose to subscribe to the monument wish that it should be a statue in the open air. In all probability, however, the wish of Lady Palmerston will be carried into effect.

The Cotton Loan holders are men of great faith. They still believe that they will be repaid by the United States. That, at any rate, was the opinion expressed at a meeting held on the 18th inst. Money, they say, must be borrowed for the South, and in order to get it the old loan must be paid up. A committee was appointed to enforce the claims.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 24th inst., to take steps to preserve for the public use the open spaces about the metropolis. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present were Mr. J. Locke, M. P., Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., Mr. Chambers, M. P., Mr. T. Hughes, M. P., Professor Fawcett, M. P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P.; Aldermen Hale, Lawrence, M. P., Rose, Lusk, M. P., and Besley; Dr. Lankester, Mr. Scott (City Chamberlain), and a good many other gentlemen representing the influence and wealth of the metropolis. Resolutions were passed and speeches delivered, declaring it to be essential that the commons and open spaces should be preserved. It was also resolved to support the society which had been formed for carrying out the objects for which the meeting was held.

The description of "A Night in the Workhouse," which lately appeared in the columns of *Pall Mall Gazette*, has continued throughout the week to be a subject of discussion in every circle. It was discussed at a meeting of the Lambeth vestry on the 18th inst., when the guardians and their friends declared that "Everything had been done that could be done, and the casuals had got the best accommodation that could be given under the circumstances." In explanation of the state of the bath it was stated that repairs were being made which rendered it necessary for the water to be brought in pails and there "happened" to be a short supply on the night of this "extraordinary visit." As to the supervision of the casuals it was confessed that there was nothing of the kind deserving the name in the shed, and a plea was made that no amount of supervision—not half a dozen or a dozen warders—could keep order among such a crew. But the three pauper warders who watch in the regular ward declare that they never hear any language or witness any improper practices there. The rector of the parish stated that he had made a personal inspection of the workhouse, and had visited the registered casual ward, "and he could assure the vestry that the beds there were as good one could desire. He had lain down upon one and found it most comfortable. He had put the rugs upon him and found that they afforded sufficient clothing. He was of opinion that there was a great deal of false sympathy about these parochial matters and the objects of it were too often not deserving of such sympathy. He had gone among the men, and they said that they were perfectly comfortable, as did also the women; in fact, one woman who had been the round of all the workhouses, said she liked to visit Lambeth, because it was the most pleasant of them all." One of the vestrymen, however, remarked that "as soon as the reverend gentleman knocked at the door of the workhouse it was known that he was the rector, and not a casual pauper, who went though what that gentleman, the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* so beautifully described. He remembered the night of the 8th of January, and it was a bitterly bleak night. He thought that the gentleman who went there had done a great service to his country, and deserved an acknowledgment of it. It was a cold wintry night, and however great a vagabond any one might be, he considered that being starving and destitute, the guardians of a great metropolitan workhouse were bound to give him shelter." The letters of the "Amateur Casual," as he is now generally termed, will, it is expected, be productive of some practical results, and the first is seen in the fact that the Lambeth Guardians have under consideration the propriety of appointing a paid officer to superintend the casual wards. The duty of such an officer will be to maintain order in the wards by night, to see that the bath water is changed after every person, and that a labour test is exacted from every able-bodied casual who receives relief. The Poor-law Board has also issued circulars to the metropolitan poor-law guardians, recommending that police officers should be employed as assistant relieving officers. This experiment has been tried in Poplar, and with great success. The effect appears to be that the bad characters who now form so large a proportion of the nightly "casuals" cease to use the workhouses as sleeping places. The police know them, and refuse to give them tickets of admission.

The cattle plague returns for the week ending January 13th are on the whole more favourable. The total number of cases reported was 9,243, showing an increase of only 123 on the preceding week. There was a material improvement in Yorkshire, the number of cases falling from 2,028 to 1,508. There was also the decrease in Scotland. The principal increase was in Monmouthshire and Wales, where the cases reported were 661 against 319 of the preceding week. There was also an increase in the North Midland counties. In the other divisions the disease was nearly stationary—several of the Cheshire squires, knowing the inability of many tenants to pay their full rents, owing to the ravages of the plague, are reducing their establishments—Sir George Grey has intimated that the Government is willing to ask the sanction of Parliament to a bill authorising the advance of money as a loan, upon adequate security, to local cattle insurance associations, so that the loses may be spread over a term of years.—In a letter to Lord John Manners, Earl Russell says that Government is opposed to the principal of guarantee in favour of owners of stock, but they have no objection to advance money on loan, on the security of repayment by landowners or out of local rates.—In a further letter to the *Times*, Mr. Tollemache, the High Sheriff of Cheshire, says:—"I have lately been trying an experiment which I am sure will possess deep interest, with many of your readers. On the 11th inst., I had a thirteen months' old Alderney heifer, which had been most successfully vaccinated, turned into a kind of loose place nine feet square, in which was one calf very ill from unmistakeable rinderpest, and another calf which had just died from the effects of it. The dead calf was removed in about half an hour after my calf was put into the place. The sick calf died the following day. Since then two more calves ill from the rinderpest have been placed with my calf, and have since died from the disease. My calf is as healthy and sharp as ever she was, notwithstanding she has been kept for five days and five nights in a most fetid atmosphere, and coming in immediate contact with these four dying and dead calves."—A theory has been started that the rinderpest is owing to the ravages of a species of worm, or entozoa, which has been found in large numbers in the muscles and hearts of diseased cattle. The subject has excited considerable interest in the medical profession, and last week Dr. Cobbold brought it under the notice of the Pathological Society of London.

A supplementary report has been issued by the committee of investigation of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The committee state that in compliance with the opinion expressed at the general meeting on the 13th ult., six out of the eight directors—namely, Messrs. Goodson, Bidder, Love, Smyth, Packe, and Anderson—have signified their intention to retire, but that Captain Jervis and Mr. Josselyn have declined, although it is alleged that questions connected with the Eastern Union affairs will place them in direct antagonism to the interests of the company. With regard to the financial affairs of the company, further investigation compels them to state that they are in such a position as to preclude for a time the prospect of any dividend to the ordinary stockholders, although there is reason to believe all the existing preference stocks and mortgage debts are effectually secured. An entire revision of management and the exercise of economy may, however, they still think, gradually bring about a prosperous future. They record their recognition of the fact that it is to the dispute raised by Captain Jervis that the stockholders owe the knowledge they now possess, and the consequent ability to privent further mischief. Finally, the committee speak in favourable terms of Mr. Owen, the secretary, and the officers of the establishment generally, and add that they (the committee), provided they can be assured of the full confidence of the proprietary, will be willing to accept the responsibility of undertaking its administration as directors.

Gift of £30,000 for a New Church.—The old parish church at Bolton has for some time past been in a dilapidated condition, and a munificent gift has just been made by Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Halliwall Hall, cotton-spinner, to defray the entire expense of the erection of a new one. Mr. E. G. Paley, of Lancaster, architect, has prepared plans for the new structure, the general style of which will be Decorated Gothic. The new edifice will be much larger than the present one, and will provide sitting accommodation for 1,300 persons on the ground-floor alone.

Lay Deacons in the Church.—The *John Bull*, in calling the especial attention of lay Churchmen to the proposition for the establishment of a lay diaconate, says:—"A meeting of a few gentlemen was held not many weeks back at the chambers of Mr. Brooks, in Doctors-commons, when a sub-committee was appointed, of which Sir Alfred Slade was chairman, and, thanks to the valuable counsel of Archdeacon Hale, such influential sanction was given to the movement that at a further meeting the issue of an advertisement was authorized. It now remains for the laity of all ranks to show that there is a real desire for the formation of an order of lay deacons who may act under authority; and for the clergy, we may add, to come forward and show that they are anxious to welcome such lay co-operation. If we mistake not, the new movement is one calculated immeasurably to strengthen the Church."

The Marriage Law.—A case of some interest with relation to the marriage law was heard on the 14th inst., before Vice Chancellor Sir R. Kindersley. A man and woman residing in England were married according to English law. They never lived together. The lady went to Scotland, and, in consequence of an arrangement between the parties, the husband went to Scotland, too, resided there for forty days, and then they were divorced by the Scotch law. The lady married again and had children, and the question now was whether the children, as legitimate, could inherit certain property left to the legitimate children of the lady. The Vice-Chancellor held that a foreign court could not dissolve an English marriage, that the divorce was null, the children illegitimate, and the property must go to other parties.

Salmon Fishery Act, 1865.—Under the provisions of this Act it is necessary, before any fishery district can be formed, that the justices in quarter sessions assembled shall apply to the Secretary of State for the formation of a district, and the Secretary of State shall then publish notices of his intention to grant a certificate for the formation of such district; but no certificate shall be granted until the notices have appeared in the public papers for one month. After the certificate has been granted, the justices may, at the next sessions, put the Act in force. Such being the course of proceeding required by the statute, the justices at their sessions in October last, being the first sessions held after the passing of the Act, sent applications from the several counties in which it is proposed to form districts, requiring the Secretary of State to set out the districts. The Secretary of State has acceded to these applications, but instead of the notices appearing in such time that a certificate may be granted before the next sessions, which are held in January, they did not appear till Tuesday last in the London paper, and consequently the certificates cannot be granted before the January sessions. It will therefore be necessary in the several counties affected by this delay to hold an adjourned sessions; for, if this is not done, the Act cannot be brought into operation during the next fishing season and will be a dead letter; and all the benefits contemplated by the Legislature will be frustrated by the delay at the Home-office in the publication of the notices.—*Field.*

A Chance of Escape.—I could not go to sleep, so I amused myself watching the beautiful butterflies of many species that kept flying about the face of the limestone rock, when suddenly a new thought struck me. My eye fell on the guns of the two men sleeping in front of me; one was a double-barrelled one and the other single, and both were lying within reach of my arm without my moving. Here was the first time that I had met with anything like an opportunity of escaping; but, to take advantage of it, I must have shot two men, and then have been ready to shoot the third if he attempted to move. It was easy of execution, and I could not fail, there being no more of the band near, and I knew the way to the path we had crossed not very far off, which led to the town a little to the eastward. It was very tempting, and I set to work deliberately to think it over; but the more I considered, the more my mind revolted from shooting in cold blood two sleeping men, both of whom had always treated me as kindly as their circumstances would permit, and the probability of having to shoot a third—though perhaps I should have had less compunction in his case than in that of the other two. I also thought that, sooner or later, our ransom would be paid, and that my life was not in immediate danger. If it had been, it would have been very different, and probably I should not have hesitated, but should have felt myself fully justified in doing anything. I also thought of the remorse I should feel afterwards if my plan was successful. It is a very different matter to kill a man or two in the excitement of a regular hand-to-hand fight; but I could not bring myself to do this sort of cold-blooded murder. So, to divert my mind, I took out my prayer-book and read the Psalms, when—very curiously, and as if to guide me—I came across the passage, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O Lord!" This struck me so forcibly that it appeared to me as if sent for my special guidance, and it confirmed me in the determination to which I had come. What a relief this was to me! The half-hour I had been pondering over the matter was, I think, one of my hardest trials, and thankful I am that I did not give way to impulse, and blaze away without reflection. I next amused myself by picking out the grains of wheat and rye from the ears I had plucked, and ate them thankfully with the clumps from the bottom of my pockets, which I had carefully to examine in order to separate the earth and dust there was mixed with them. Some cattle now passed quite close to us; this woke up the sleepers.—*English Travellers and Italian Brigands, By W. J. C. Moens.*

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*	Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.	

Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	1s. 11¾d	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5 „ „
„ „ 12 „	6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & CO.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	7	„

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody.	¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 7th April 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 1d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
On demand		2s. 0¼d.	„
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight	6 per cent.
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 3 „	4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન, ચાંઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यन्ड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
Directors.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunindd.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent.	per annum		
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d	per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
Do. „ Demand	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Ireland	2s. 0½d.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 „	„
Do. 6	4 „	„
Do. 12	5 „	„

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, at the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	at 1s. 11½d.	„

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal		per cent.
„ 3 months'	„	4 „
„ 6 „	„	5 „
„ 12 „	„	7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,200,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
Demand.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4 per cent.	per annum.	
6 „	„	6 „	„
12 „	„	8 „	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
„	4 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
„	3 „	2s. 0½d.	„
„	1 „	2s. 0¼d.	„
„	on Demand	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s. 0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s. 11½d.	„

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits, at 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
„ 6 „ „	4 „	„
„ 12 „ „	6 „	„

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months	5	per cent.
„ 6 „	6	„ „
„ 9 „	7	„ „
„ 12 „	8	„ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.
Bombay, 26th December 1865.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritions in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK / BENOIT / COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."

A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One (slighly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and hasfts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
19th February 1866.

FOR SALE.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

FOR SALE, a handsome BUGGY, by Marks, nearly new. Price Rs. 500. To be seen at BAGENJEE FAKEERA'S Stables, near Royal Oak Hotel, Sonapore.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A BARGAIN.—To be disposed of, owing to the Owners immediate departure for England, a Light Self-driving English PHÆTON, almost as good as new, together with a neat Pair of DECCAN PONIES and New HARNESS. Price for the Lot Rs. 900. Address "W.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, 299 Middle Colaba.
Colaba, 20th February 1866.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... . Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A set of very best and highly finished full-mounted Solid Silver Carriage Harness, with round rein, by Kesterton. The above Harness purposely made to order, and only one imported in Bombay. Cost near £110.

A small new English-built miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Vinetians in every directions with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,

A nearly new George the IV. headed Park Phaeton, with a moveable driving Coach box with rumble seat with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis Long Acre.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long acre, with a fast trotting strong dark bay Galloway and a set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness, either to be sold separately or complete. The Phaeton imported in November last, to be seen three hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

2 new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto	6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto	6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865	6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	0
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Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865	5	8
Art Journal, 1866	23	12
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Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out. Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline.—Each.	0	8
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Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.	6	0
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Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary	3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)	3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying	1	8
——— Mensuration and Measuring.	1	2
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Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.	8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual	0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, wherever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce reparative action.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs. 16	per doz.
Margaux	„ 20	„
Batailly	„ 32	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	„	„	„	35
Do. good	„	„	„	30
SHERRY, dry	„	„	„	25
Do. pale	„	„	„	25
Do. do.	„	„	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast	„	„	„	12
BRANDY,	„	„	„	24
Do.	„	„	„	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	„	„	„	26
Tent Wine	„	„	„	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	„	„	„	22
A good Wine	„	„	„	18
do.	„	pts.	„	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	„	„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	qts.	„	36
do.	„	pts.	„	16
Noyeau	„	qts.	„	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„	„	„	21
„ „ „ Ditto	„	pts.	„	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„	„	„	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	„
MOSELLE ...Quarts	do.	1	„
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	„
Do ...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	„
Do ...(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	„
BRANDY		1	„
CLARET ...(St. Julien)		3	„
Do. ...(Larose)		3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28

RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.

Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Monthenil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60

BRANDY.

Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque		32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,	pints.	12
Do.	flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	„	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.		Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 43, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Per doz.	90
Do. „ Do.		40
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		38
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860		262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 29th June 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
„ 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	„ 70
„ 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	„ 65
„ 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	„ 80
„ 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	„ 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
„ 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	„ 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 „ Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
300 „ „ Jaceonets.
16 „ Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
2 „ Alabaster Vases.
1 case Pictures in gilt frames.
4 „ Union Cloth.
1 case Saddles.
1 „ Bridles.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Nursey Ramchund:—
5 Bales No. 30 Water Twist.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 24th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
11 „ „ Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ T. Cloth.
4 Cases Pink Pad Prints.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches,

AT 2 P. M.

A new best finished Amempton forming a complete open and close Carriage, painted a rich ultra marine blue.

A second-hand Mail Phaeton, Plated Furniture with Silver Colour Horse Harness, complete, built by Frederic James Smith of London.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "MARIA GRAY."
THE PROPERTY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the good Ship *Maria Gray*, now lying, open to inspection in the Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale. For further particulars as to the conditions and terms of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 24th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloths, Coloured Turbands, Jacconets, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "CARRIAGE, LADY'S HORSE AND HARNESS, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MARIA HILL HOUSE, MAZAGON, NEAR THE POWDER WORKS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at (her residence) Maria Hill House, Mazagon, near the Powder Works, the property of Miss FOGERTY; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, handsome Epergne with Plateau and rich cut Glass Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a Mahogany Box of best Electroplate, Spoons and Forks, Plate-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, &c; the Furniture all carved well seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular Table, Dining Sideboards, Arms and Easy Chairs, Reclining Couches, elegant Carved Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Silk Damask, a splendid Ottoman, all with rich Crimson, round Teapoys, Pictures in rosewood, maple and gilt frames, Camp-cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, six and three Lights Gas Chandeliers, and Plated 4 and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screens, Globe Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, a Cow in Calf, and a Bull Calf, Pigs, Goats, Sheep, Ducks, and Dispense articles &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One close Carriage or Phaeton with Shutters.
One white Arab Lady's Riding Horse.
One Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle.
Plated-mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.
A Hunting Saddle and Bridle, &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

ANAUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, all the handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel A. M. MURRAY, Royal Artillery.

The same comprises Star Cut Glassware, Decanters, Rich Blue and Buff flowered Dinner Set, Blue and Crimson Tea Sets, White and Pink Dessert Set, Patian Jugs, &c., best Plated Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Tea and Coffee Urns, Salvers, Butter Pots, a Mahogany Box containing Plated Spoons, Forks, and Knives, plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Morocco case containing Fish Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table for 10 persons, Camp Tables, carved Side Board, Whatnots, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Rich Table and Reading Lamps, carved Drawingroom Table, Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Plated double light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamp with drops, Easy, Predieu, and Folding Chairs, English Brussel's Persian and Cambay Carpets, Sofa Table, China Jars, Ornaments and Vases, Engravings in Maple, Gilt and other Frames, Carved four posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Crockery, &c., Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Tin Air-tight Boxes, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Book Shelf, Hanging Punkahs, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, few Plants in pots, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built double seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole, &c, by Varty and Wilson, Liverpool.

A pair of grey Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted Harness.

One Buggy by Stewart, a fast trotter Black Arab Horse, a set of Harness, double and single Harness, Bridles, a single poled Tent with double Walls, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

A First-class Landau Sociable by "Milner" of Liverpool, expressly built for order, cost £250 exclusive of all expenses.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Musical Boxes.

A few Iron and Brass Bedsteads of sizes.
A few pairs of handsome Gig and Phaeton Lanterns Pictures in gilt frames.
An Invoice of Fancy Goods.
A large collection of new Books, remaining unsold from last Wednesday's Auction.

F E } 3 Bales 30 bundles and 300 lbs. each No. 30
G } Water Twist.

A C H
P
N F F F R S } 1 case Pamjine Raw Silk.
W. No. 38,

AT 1 P. M.

On account of the concerned.
1 new Office Shigram with shaft and lamps complete.
1 Self-driving Phaeton.
1 Fleatten Grey Arab Riding Horse, height 14¼, 8 years old.
Any other Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., the property of Jerome Burns. Esq., at his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prie-dieu, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, Sideboards, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Semi-Grand Piano, by "Erard," Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.
(if not previously disposed of),

A Sociable, with Horse and Harness complete.
A Buggy with horse and harness complete.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, *in Re* Cassiram Ramjee and others, a quantity of Iron Rails and Bars, Wooden Sleepers, Window Shutters and Frames, Bellows, Wooden Posts, 5 Sheds covered with tiles, and Cadjan Stables, Benches, 4 Country Chunam pounding Machines, a quantity of Stones, Water Pipes, and sundry articles.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, &c.

At No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, &c., the property of Mrs. McAULEY, leaving Bombay, at her residence, No 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Sofa, Card, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches Easy, Predieu and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, What-nots, Screens, Sideboard, four post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Square Piano, Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday next the 24th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and THURSDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Executors, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late Spencer Compton, Esq., at his late residence at Malabar Hill, the same comprises Rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Goglets, Ice Plates, Preserve Pots, Fruit Dishes, &c. Two Handsome Blue or Gold Dinner Services, also another Ditto a Blue and Gold Breakfast Set, Two Handsome Dessert Services, Cheese Stands, Crab Dish, &c., a Set of Dish Covers containing 8 Hot Water Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Spirit Barrel on waggon, Bottles Waggons, Cruet Soy, Sauce, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Tea Set, Egg Boiler, Beer Mugs, Bottle Flaggons, Fire Stands, Mustard Pots, Fish Carver, Mahogany Cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler and Glass Covers, Single Double and Treble Branched Candle Sticks, &c., Set of best English made King and Victoria Pattern Silver Ware for six or twelve persons, best Ivory Handled Table Cutlery, &c., a Set of Blackwood Tables in 3 pieces, and 2 Centre leave with Oval ends and Carved Legs for twenty four persons, Round and Camp Ditto, Side Board, Dumb Waiters, Celeret, Dining Room Chairs, Double four Light Hanging and Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, China Japanned Easy Chairs, Carved Blackwood, Easy, Predieu and Drawing Room Ditto, Folding and other Screens, Conversation Couches, Ottoman Sitties, Hat and Flower Stands, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, a Mahogany square Piano Forte by C. H. Selroker, Brussel's Carpets and Rugs, Engravings in Frames, Camp and Children Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, an Iron Treasury Chest, Barometers, a six barrelled Revolver in case by J. Beattie, two double barrelled Guns and Rifle in cases by Westly Richards, two pair of Pistols, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A first rate 4 Seated English built Brougham, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of handsome black fast trotting Australian Horses (4 off,) height 15 hands.

An excellent English built self driving Phaeton, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of excellent fast trotting high cast grey Arab Horses (7 off) 15 hands high.

A light English built Cab Buggy, with lamps and cushions.

A Madras built hansome Cab, by Simpson and Company.

A very handsome grey Arab Buggy or Carriage Horse, 8 years old, height 14¾.

A first rate very high caste Arab chesnut Saddle Horse, 6 years old, height 14¼.

Several sets of plated and covered buckle, double and single harness, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles by Longdon, Garden and Son, Peat and Wilkinson and Kidd.

A first rate Aden milk Cow and Calf.
Also a young Cow and 2 calves.
A Bhisty Bullock with pukhall.
A Pigeon house hut and Pigeons.
Also (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)
The Yacht *Challenge.*

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht "Challenge," the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th February 1866.

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